THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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Wilmington Journal.

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Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1873.

THE CHRONICLE AND SENTINEL.

Colonel Henry Moore has resigned both the editorial and the business management of the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, and Peyton G. Watson and R. G. Wright are announced as proprietors and publishers.

The *Chronicle and Sentinel* is the oldest newspaper in the South, and it has always occupied a leading position in point of ability and success. It does credit to the noble State and enterprising city in which it is published.

We know Mr. Walsh well, and we are confident that under his able management the *Chronicle and Sentinel* will continue to prosper, and will maintain the high standard which it has acquired. We do not know Mr. Wright so well, but both of these gentlemen have been long connected editorially with the management of the paper. They have our best wishes for their future prosperity.

TRUER STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Accustomed as we are to the daily evidences of the utter rottenness and corruption every where displayed in the administration of our public affairs, we are yet occasionally staggered and involuntarily ask ourselves can it be possible? It is true, indeed, that after the exposures that have recently been made, it savors very much of youthful innocence and credulity to hesitate to believe any story of Radical corruption simply on the ground of impossibility.

The New York *Tribune* recently announced in a contemptuous manner that E. E. Henderson, appointed from Wisconsin as an Indian Agent for the Chippewas, is a person of that name who died from Zanesville, Ohio, a few years ago, as a refugee from justice for the crime of forgery, and appeared in Fayetteville, his four years of residence there were years of shameless scoundrelism and low swindles culminating in clandestine departure."

The Philadelphia *Age* in answering the question makes the following statement a statement that we should be slow to believe, did it not come in such an authoritative form and from such a trustworthy source.

In answer to the enquiry of the *Tribune*, the *Age* says:

We cannot inform the *Tribune* especially upon the subject, but there is no inherent improbability that such action has been approved. Percy E. Spear, of Philadelphia, was very much such a person when he was appointed an Indian Agent, and his character was so notorious that he could get nobody to earn his bond as security. From the moment of his appointment, he moved himself by buying to the bond the name of a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia. But Mr. Wesley H. Smith, who was then the District Attorney, ordered or quietly advised the bondsmen to withdraw their names, and the bond, thus deprived of its support, fell to the ground. Spear, of course, was unable to qualify as Indian Agent, and his appointment was revoked. Railroad bonds have been issued to officers as mentioned in the above, but not in this country.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN TOUR—WHY HE DID NOT MAKE IT.

The cause of President Grant's vacillating course relative to his proposed Southern tour has at last been explained. The Philadelphia *North American*, an Administration paper, that talks as if its utterances were "by authority," says the President "was discouraged from making a tour through the South this season by a variety of circumstances. There cannot be a doubt that such a visit might have been productive of much good, and the more sensible people of the South, both Union men and Confederates, had begun to look forward to it with interest. But as it became evident that his visit could only be successful under the patronage of conspirators Confederate, it was considered not advisable. We cannot doubt that the mass of the Southern people would have received the President with sincere respect, but the conduct and prejudices of races would have either left him entirely surrounded by Confederate whites, or wholly to the company of Republican blacks, and in either case the effect would have been unfortunate."

There is, doubtless, much truth in the statement of the dilemma in which the President would have found himself, had he made his projected tour, it is certainly true, had he made a royal progress through the South, wholly or in part, in the company of Republican blacks, that he would have been left severely alone by "the confederate whites," although willing to do honor to the high office he holds. It is, doubtless, true also, had he made his tour in such company, that "confederate whites" could have joined in any demonstration of respect proper to be tendered to the Chief Magistrate of the country, that he would have been severely left alone by those not "confederate whites." We are glad that the President has, at last, discovered there are people in the South whose prejudices or principles are worthy of respect. Whether the Republican blacks and their white brethren will think the refusal of the President to make the promised visit for the reason assigned by the *North American*, is a question we do not propose to answer. We appreciate the dilemma in which the President found himself placed, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that we had no hand in bringing about the condition of affairs in which it had its origin.

A correspondent writes from London that Hyde playing by amateurs is a perfect rage there at present, and is considered "The Fashion."

The official declaration of the result of the Connecticut State election gives Democratic Governor elect Ingersoll a majority of 3,237 over both the other candidates.

The manager of the White Star Line offered fifty dollars each to the owners of [illegible] for saw dollars each for the recovery of the bodies of steerage passengers. This is a singular exhibition of the caste that survives death.

OUR RAILROAD SYSTEM—NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

We are considerably amused over the family quarrel going on between the *Enquirer* and the *Dispatch*, of Richmond, on the one side, and the Petersburg *Index* and Norfolk *Virginian* on the other, about the proposed change of gauge of the North Carolina Railroad between Greensboro and Charlotte, and the connection of that of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. The Richmond papers, while jubilant for the legal right under the lease to the Richmond and Danville Railroad to change the gauge are elated enough to confess that they are influenced in the matter by what will be for the best interest of Richmond. We admire the spirit and honesty of the confession.

On the other hand, our Petersburg and Norfolk cotemporaries, with less candor, talk feelingly about "the interests of North Carolina, whose "property it is attempted to divert," and laboriously berate "the scheme "of subordinating the railroad system "of North Carolina to foreign designs." And what is a little singular there are papers in this State weak enough, or are so blinded by prejudice as to bite at and swallow the bait. This cheap display of brotherly-love is published with approval.

In this little quarrel we sympathise with our Richmond friends, and for reasons similar to those which they confess prompt them. In this railroad fight it happens, singularly enough, that Richmond's interests and those of Wilmington are identical, and since the Legislature of the State has shown a spirit hostile to our local interests, and we believe to the best interests of North Carolina, in chartering the New York, Norfolk and Charleston Railroad, we make no secret of our purpose to take care of ourselves, more especially when the welfare of Wilmington is not inimical to, but identical with, that of nine-tenths of the State.

President Caldwell, of the University, in proposing a North Carolina system of railroads, which has in part been carried out, had in view the building up of the Eastern seaports of the State. And influenced by this consideration, the citizens of Wilmington, although eighty miles from its eastern terminus, subscribed and paid for more than one-tenth of all the stock taken by individuals in the North Carolina Railroad. The State, to place all of its supports on an equal footing, built a railroad from Goldsboro to Newbern and Beaufort harbor, and began to pierce her Western mountains that the wealth of its valleys might find its way to the Eastern seaports. This system was completed by the end of [illegible]

[illegible] would [illegible] by [illegible] part [illegible] North [illegible] city compleat [illegible] Raleigh by building a short link between Weldon and Gaston, and the work was accomplished. The [illegible] of the North Carolina system was to [illegible] roads west of Goldsboro were [illegible] by as porcelly individuals [illegible] "Virginia systems." Peoples, [illegible] miles west of Goldsboro have been transported to Raleigh, to naught there with the Virginia current which [illegible] Richmond or Norfolk and Petersburg.

Richmond, even [illegible] operation. It may then have been her turn to talk about the "subordination of the North Carolina system." Any how, session after session of the Legislature, futile efforts were made to build a railroad from Danville to Greensboro. Taking advantage of the imperious necessities of the section during the war this link was built, and the backbone of the "North Carolina system" was again broken, this time very near the mark. Since then there has been a fierce contest between Richmond on the one hand, and Petersburg and Norfolk on the other, for the spoils, and the interest of the North Carolina ports in the "North Carolina system" having disappeared, our people felt little concern in the issue.

So persistent has been this Virginia attack upon the North Carolina system of railroads, that not content with turning our trunk line into that State, efforts have been made to tap inferior lines as well. Last Winter when the bill to charter the Carolina Central Railway Company, for the purpose of giving Wilmington a direct and short connection with Western North Carolina, was pending in the Legislature, in less than five minutes after the bill was read, an amendment was introduced in the interest of our Petersburg and Norfolk friends who now so lustily proclaim against the "piracy on the rights and interests and property of North Carolina." The amendment proposed to prevent all discrimination against a Virginia corporation which was to connect with the Wilmington Railroad at or near Rockingham, and make the Carolina Central tributary to the Virginia system. Fortunately for Wilmington this effort was defeated.

[illegible] Richmond is not satisfied. A difference of gauge at Greensboro', causing a teshipment, gives Norfolk and Petersburg a disagreeable rivalry for the freights of the middle and western parts of this State. North Carolina interests were not even [illegible] even if they were involved. Wilmington and Newbern and Morehead City and apparently nothing to do with [illegible] that was purely a Virginia fight over [illegible]

[illegible] of the "North Carolina system." Ironically enough, in the projected change of gauge at Greensboro we begin to see some interest which North Carolina may have in her own system of railroads. The objects of President Caldwell can be seemed in part by the complete breaking up of his plans at Greensboro'. It may be that Eastern North Carolina may derive some benefit from the railroad complications of the Centre and West.

Our railroad system, looking East and West, is now cut at Goldsboro'. As we have said, all points west of that town are now drained into Virginia. The proposed change of gauge at Greensboro' and the lease of the North Carolina Railroad from Goldsboro' to Greensboro' to President Rodgers, which will certainly follow the change of gauge, will transfer the head of our system from Goldsboro' to Greensboro', giving Wilmington and Newbern the advantage of their proximity, and if any State pride which may have been left in a section so long connected, commercially, with Virginia, for the business between these points. A new field will be suddenly and unexpectedly opened to the enterprise of Wilmington merchants. With through connections and cheap tariffs, the people of Johnston, Orange, Alamance, and portions of Wake and Guilford will rank among their best patrons. Honest, industrious, prosperous, and inhabiting a fine section of the State, we could not only a friendly intercourse with them, but a business alliance as well.

Do our Norfolk and Petersburg cotemporaries now see way we cannot join in their tears over the subordination of our railroad system by foreign corporations? The fact is, we are selfish. We would like to see North Carolina reap some of the benefits of her own railroads, even at the expense of such sympathizing friends. We love our State, we love our home, and we love our own interests, and we shall not make war even upon the "master Briareus" so large as he pompously thrusts.

OUR INDIAN TROUBLES—ANOTHER DESPERATE AND UNPROVOKED MASSACRE.

We feel mortified and humiliated at the record of our troubles with the Indian combats. We have been overpowered, conquered, and we are now to say, outwitted. We have the [illegible] comfortable assurance that we have [illegible] discreet, Christian men were the [illegible] and not [illegible] We have the [illegible] sent to [illegible] as bold, fearless, hard fighters as [illegible] respect, at least of a certain sort. We trust that he will not lower himself so far as to retaliate upon his Christian foe, General Sherman, by notifying his subordinate officers that they "will be justified in the utter extermination of the whole" white race. As white men, we trust the order will neither be made nor executed. We do not feel sure, however, that General Pack has not followed the example set him by the illustrious Sherman. The late fight, in which they killed and wounded more of our troops than they had warriors, looks as if the bloody Modoc were bent on the utter destruction or the whole white race.

Another expedient suggested for stilling the lawless lusts of their blood [illegible] to hesitate that the commander [illegible] of our troops should [illegible] of "Costar's Department" [illegible] to be highly prized by [illegible] queen housewives for raising feather [illegible] of road-bed tenants, especially in the spring of the year. Whether it would meet with like appreciation from General Gillem, in cleaning up the lava beds, is not stated; indeed, we are not sure that this latter suggestion, made by a Tennessee cotemporary is not intended to be "sarcastical." If it be so intended, we desire to give expression to our disapprobation of the spirit it breathes.

We have spoken of the disgraceful discomfiture sustained by our troops. We are heavy at heart because of their defeat. But while we shall as in duty and loyalty bound, grieve at the misfortunes that have befallen us, we shall do so decorously, rather than demonstratively. Still water runs deep, and then too we have learned much during the last ten years. We have learned to bear with wonderful fortitude, the sorrows of other men, and to look with surprising calmness and amazing resignation, upon their calamities. But for this, our emotion would overwhelm us. As it is, we shall await the event with a calm spirit of fortitude until the return of the President and Secretary of war to the seat of government.

SWAGGERATION OF THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

We take the following account of the opening ceremonies of the great Exposition at Vienna, from the telegraphic columns of the Baltimore *Gazette*. From all accounts Americans will find little there to gratify their pride, either in the articles exhibited or the manner of the men who have been placed in charge of our interests by the Federal Government. Every thing is represented to be in disgrace ful if not in inextricable confusion.

Foreign nations must necessarily judge of us by the men we send abroad as our representatives. It is idle to expect them to do otherwise. What then must they think of the American people when they see the men whom we have put in official charge of our affairs abroad? Our diplomatic representatives would in many cases disgrace any country. Of our official commercial and industrial representatives at Vienna it is sufficient to say that the Government has, at the very moment when their services were most needed, felt called upon to suspend them. What a humiliating spectacle to present to the assembled representatives of the nations of the world!

The dispatch to the *Gazette* bears date Vienna, May 1, 1873, and says:

The exhibition was inaugurated to-day by the Emperor, in the presence of the Imperial family, royal and illustrious guests, and State and civic dignitaries.

The weather was unfavorable, but crowds of people from all parts of the world who witnessed the splendid opening ceremonies were inspired by filling the grounds and [illegible] the building, and a portion of [illegible] surrounding it.

Among the Emperor entered the [illegible] with the Crown Princess Victoria of Germany on his arm. He was followed by the German Crown Prince, Frederick William, who escorted the Empress. After these came [illegible] on the Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and [illegible]

The Emperor took his seat on the throne, when the combined bands, numbering several hundred musicians, played the Austrian Hymn, which was succeeded by the Prussian Air. [illegible] and the cheers of the multitude.

Archduke Charles then addressed the Emperor, said:

"Filled with gladness, I salute your Majesty in the halls, devoted to progress and peace. Your patriotism has fully brought to completion the work which now draws upon Austria the eyes of the world, and has secured for the Fatherland full recognition of the part she takes in the promotion of the welfare of mankind, through the instruction of labor. May it please your Majesty to graciously receive this act of homage, and to declare the exhibition open."

The Emperor, receiving the casket containing the ordinance, replied: "With lively satisfaction I behold the completion of this undertaking, the importance and significance of which I appreciate in the highest degree. My cordial love in the patriotism and capability of my people, and the sympathy and support of friendly nations, have accompanied the development of the great work. My own wishes and [illegible] have [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1873.

The DAILY JOURNAL, the oldest daily paper in North Carolina, and the only thirty-two column daily in the State, is published every morning, except Monday, at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; FOUR DOLLARS six months; SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month for shorter periods. Served by Carriers in the city at SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month, or TWO DOLLARS and TWENTY-FIVE cents per quarter.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL, (Friday) a thirty-six column paper, TWO DOLLARS per year; three copies FIVE DOLLARS AND A HALF; four copies, SEVEN DOLLARS; seven copies, EIGHT DOLLARS AND A HALF; ten copies, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; twenty copies, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

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Address,

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Wilmington, N. C.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

We publish elsewhere, a special telegram from New York giving the organization of the Carolina Central Railway.

Mr. Roberts, the President, is not much known to our people. He resides in New York, and is a man of large means. Having managed, with much success, his own extensive business affairs, it is safe to conclude that he will preside over those of the important work which has been confided to him with the same skill and success.

The Vice President, Mr. Martin, is well known to the people of this section of the State and enjoys a fine business reputation. He has been for some time connected with the management of the road, and is identified with it.

We are not advised how far Mr. Roberts will take immediate personal supervision of the road, or whether this will be left to the Vice President.

Colonel Fremont is retained in his present position. He has so long been identified with the railroads of our city that it renders it unnecessary to refer to him here. His reputation is not confined to North Carolina.

We are glad to know that the old officers, many of them connected with the road for years, are retained.

THE FARMERS' GRANGES AND THE POLITICIANS.

The great industrial movement, says the Atlanta *Constitution*, known as the Granges, which already looms up so conspicuously, attracts the attention of politicians with a view to ride on it into power. Borrowing the idea from them, a political deadbeat of North Carolina, ex-Senator Pool, has placed himself in the lead of a new organization called "The Workingmen of America," with headquarters at Washington City. This man Pool is the Radical ex-Senator who failed of re-election. *His occupation as Senator being gone, he starts this new project.* It will prove a miserable sham and failure under such auspices. There could not be a more flagrant misnomer, than for Pool to call himself a workingman, in the every day and honest sense of the term.

The *Constitution* evidently understands and appreciates the true character of John Pool. The people of North Carolina and of the South generally, will look with distrust and aversion upon any organization in which he exercises a controlling influence. There have been men of whom it was truly said they adorn every thing they touch. There are others whose touch breeds only corruption. To this latter class belongs John Pool. He will injure any organization to which he may belong, in the estimation of honest men.

A meeting has been called for the 6th of May at the Astor House, New York, to consider the railroad transportation question as it affects the country at large. A Western contemporary remarks, it has been suggested that this meeting was called for the purpose of bringing the farmers' granges and the labor unions in direct communication. The tendency of the movement, whether it has taken this direction or a more general scope from the outset, is to unite the producers of the West and the consumers of the East in a common cause against all influences which operate to injure the general interests of each. There are no good reasons for the vast difference between the price paid to farmers in the West for certain articles of produce and the cost to consumers of these articles in the cities of the East. Both producers and consumers of these articles are plundered by means of an illegitimate character, and if a corrective can be applied to the evil, all parties will be benefitted. In this view the coming meeting in New York assumes more than ordinary importance.

The Farmer's Granges and the Workingmen's Unions can only hope to achieve success in their just aims by keeping clear of all such bankrupt politicians as John Pool. The great danger to be apprehended from all these secret association specially designed to promote the interest of a particular class of citizens, arises from the ease with which they are perverted from their original purpose by just such men as John Pool.

It is stated that great efforts are making by influential Episcopalians in Massachusetts to choose as the Bishop of that diocese the Rev. Dr. Dix, of Trinity Church, New York. Letters addressed by members of the Standing Committee to Bishop Neely, of Maine, Bishop Bissell, of Vermont, and others, have elicited from those gentlemen testimonials of the eminent fitness for the position possessed by the distinguished gentleman which cannot fail to produce a strong influence in his favor.

INJUSTICE.

We have so high an opinion of the Editor of the Raleigh *News*, both as a chivalrous gentleman and an esteemed friend, that we are satisfied he would not do us an intentional act or injustice. Yet we must complain that in both his reference to and extract from our article upon "Our Railroad System," he has somewhat misrepresented our position.

The *News* says:

The Wilmington JOURNAL on the subject of "Our Railroad System" alludes to the advocacy by the Richmond *Dispatch* and *Enquirer* of the change of gauge in the North Carolina Railroad, and its being opposed by the Petersburg *Index* and Norfolk *Virginian*. The JOURNAL thinks these papers care more for the interests of their respective cities than for those of North Carolina. But on the same ground of self-interest in behalf of Wilmington the JOURNAL sees it unreasonable with Richmond friends.

It is hardly just to us to make the distinction. We were opposing others who professed to love North Carolina and North Carolina interests as much or more than they did their own. We had made no such professions, but in the concluding lines which the *News* omitted to quote in the paragraph which it published, we said: "The fact is, we are selfish. We would like to see North Carolina reap some of the benefits of her own railroads, even at the expense of such sympathizing friends. We love our State, we love our home, and we love our own interests, and we shall not make war even upon the 'monster Briareus' so long as he promotes them."

Our position on this subject, we think, can hardly be turned by charging us with the cheap philanthropy with which we accused others. The whole fight is one of local interests, and we made no secret of our position being influenced by this consideration, and was glad to feel that Wilmington's interests were identical with that of most of the people of the State.

WEARING THE ERMINE.—REPUBLICAN FEDERALISTS.

There is a nice list of people on the bench of the United States Courts just now. From the North and from the South, from the East and from the far West, come the cries of the people against the men into whose hands has been committed the administration of the laws in our Federal Courts. If the people themselves be not wearing the word Federal will ere long become a stench in their nostrils.

Federal Judge Hugh L. Bond stands first alphabetically, at least, on the list of those to whom we shall refer this morning. Of him it was publicly declared on the floor of the United States Senate that it would be impossible for an innocent man to run the gauntlet of the bullets of a squadron of cavalry rather than to be tried before his Court.

Next in order comes Fourth Judge Delahay, of Kansas, who was formally impeached by the late United States House of Representatives for incapacity because of drunkenness. He failed sometime of receiving a letter to the Senate, but on account of his constant state of intoxication, and without cost to the country, he never stole anything.

Federal Judge Busteed, of Louisiana, is next upon the list. [illegible] inaugurated [illegible] long after [illegible] to the [illegible] United States [illegible] Legislature [illegible] suit to [illegible] the [illegible] Greensboro', North Carolina boats will be brought into commercial intercourse with that portion of the [illegible] Goldsboro' and Greensboro', a section now and in the past, so much cut off from its as if surrounded by a Chinese wall, so completely have railroad combinations isolated Wilmington and Newbern from the North Carolina system of internal improvements.

And we have no fault to find with those who have brought about this state of affairs. They were working in their own interests, and ours, being antagonistic, were made to suffer. And surely they cannot blame us, if now we sympathize with those whose plans will benefit us, whatever may be their objects, although their connection may and will injure those who have so long injured us.

But we do find fault, and grievous fault, too, with our cotemporary, the *News*, for being led astray by the cheap professions of our Petersburg and Norfolk neighbors to declare openly as one of the best interests of Wilmington, because, forsooth, they were to be rewarded by what it chooses to style "the monster Briareus." These friends of North Carolina, whose kindly words the *News* has gaudily paraded before our people, have now a contract with the North Carolina Railroad, and it has been in existence for several years, by which Wilmington is robbed of every particle of business from that line. And when there is an opportunity of getting back, permanently, the business from more than one-half of that great railroad, the *News* is either cajoled into opposition to the movement by the pleasant caresses of Petersburg and Norfolk, or frightened into it by a spectre of its own distorted imagination.

The *Inquirer* says:

The Wilmington *Star* having congratulated the people of North Carolina on having so able and earnest a champion as the Petersburg *Index*, the Wilmington *Journal* enters the field with a lengthy review of the railroad situation, showing that those who find so many good Carolina reasons why the gauge of the North Carolina railroad should not be changed, are not reflecting with peculiar accuracy the wishes or interests of the people of the old North State.

This is a view of the case on which we do not care particularly to enlarge. In a brief allusion to this subject, it has already been said that the *Enquirer* was a Virginia paper, published in Richmond, and made no claim to any such generosity as would subordinate our own immediate interests to the welfare of others. But we would not do our sister community an injustice, and we are therefore truly pleased to find from the tone of so many of the most representative North Carolina papers that our view of the legal rights of the Richmond and Danville road coincides with the wishes of the communities most directly concerned.

The *Journal* says:

"The Richmond papers, while holding for the legal right under the lease to the Richmond and Danville railroad to change the gauge, are candid enough to confess that they are influenced in the matter by what will be for the best interest of Richmond. We admire the spirit and honesty of the confession.

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We hope that our Norfolk and Petersburg contemporaries will carefully peruse the whole article from which the above is an extract; it will furnish a cogent illustration of the danger proverbially attendant upon the *role* of settling the domestic affairs of other folk. We admire the great-hearted liberality which embraces all mankind in the Briarean grasp, and the active philanthrophy which is "busy to set a universe to rights;" but too often, as in the present case, the best meant offers are repulsed, and a "Thank you, but we're able," puts a period to another act of "Love's labor lost."

THE FALLEN GREAT.

Within the past week three men, eminent in the history of the country, have died. The death of Hon. JAMES L. ORR, Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg, has already been announced. A man of great abilities, and, at one time, a popular Southern leader, his memory will be clouded by his base desertion of those whom he had influenced to go into the civil war. He had long lost all influence with the better class of people in his own State, where once he was much loved.

The Richmond *Whig* announces the death of Dr. MCGUFFEY, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Ethics and Metaphysics in the University of Virginia, who had been in infirm health for some time past. Dr. MCGUFFEY, was elected to the chair indicated, some thirty years ago, we think in 1842, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Professor GEORGE TUCKER. At the time of his election he resided in Ohio, where he held a professorship in Kenyon College. He was a learned and able man, and possessed many strong traits of character which gave him commanding influence among men. He was a devout Christian and an able divine. A series of school books which he prepared and published had such merit that they attracted immediate notice, and are still regarded as standard works for schools. The death of so eminent a scholar and so useful a Professor will be sadly felt.

The telegraph announces that SALMON P. CHASE, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died in New York yesterday. He has long been in feeble health.

Judge CHASE was born in New Hampshire in 1808, and graduated with honors at Dartmouth College in 1826. He began the practice of law in Cincinnati in 1830. He began his political life in 1840, separating from the Democratic party, and supported Harrison for President; after whose death, he took part in the formation of the Liberal Party of Ohio.

In 1849, he was selected United States Senator, and was elected Governor of Ohio in 1856. President LINCOLN appointed Governor CHASE Secretary of the Treasury in 1861, and he is the originator of the present Treasury Currency, popularly known as Greenbacks. His financial operations during the civil war did as much for Federal success as any of the operations in the field. Resigning in 1864, he was appointed Chief Justice, which position he held at the time of his death.

The country is ill prepared for the death of this eminent jurist. His loss from the Bench now is a national calamity. His ability, his influence, and his character, have controlled our Supreme judicial tribunal for the good of the whole country, and his great conservatism in political affairs has doubtless served to check, in some degree, the fanaticism of his party. We sincerely mourn his loss.

THE NORTH CAROLINA INJUNCTION.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes an extract from our article on this subject, with the remarks which we here with give. We do not ask or expect the *Enquirer* to subordinate its own immediate interests to the welfare of others. On the contrary, we should [illegible] its purpose in so doing.

Does the *Enquirer*, we favor the [illegible] of gauge, because North Carolina [illegible] rests, and especially those of Wilmington, will be promoted. At present the North Carolina Railroad is a [illegible] corporation, benefiting [illegible] principally. By the change of the mixed gauge at Greensboro', North Carolina [illegible] Norfolk principally. By the change of gauge, because North Carolina [illegible] to see North Carolina reap some of "the benefits of her own railroads," even at the expense of such sympathizing friends. We love our State, "we love our home," and we love our own interests, and we shall not make "war even upon the 'monster Briareus' so long as he promotes them."

Our position on this subject, we think, can hardly be turned by charging us with the cheap philanthropy with which we accused others. The whole fight is one of local interests, and we made no secret of our position being influenced by this consideration, and was glad to feel that Wilmington's interests were identical with that of most of the people of the State.

It is stated that Colonel B. F. Sawyer and Dr. R. L. Hampton, of Rome, Georgia, have invented a printing press which will print both sides of a newspaper at the same time. Its capacity is ten thousand impressions an hour. The patentees intend to apply for European and Canadian patents.

STATE NEWS.

Strawberries plentiful in Goldsboro'.

Only 4 white interments in Raleigh in April.

Charlotte is to build another Presbyterian church.

Wesley Whitaker, Radical, has been re-elected Mayor of Raleigh.

The postoffice at Bethany Church, Iredell county, has been discontinued.

Mr. P. B. Ruffin, of Hillsboro' has been appointed Treasurer of the N. C. Railroad.

Mr. Jonas Jarrett, a carpenter, of Lincoln county, is now 76 years old and has not a gray hair in his head.

Governor Caldwell has commissioned George W. Thurlow, of Philadelphia, commissioner of affidavits, deeds, &c., for the State.

Mr. T. C. Evans, formerly of the Hillsboro' *Recorder*, but more recently of the Raleigh *Era*, is now traveling correspondent of the Richmond *Inquirer*.

John R. Harrison, Esq., of Wake, is spoken of as the Republican candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of R. C. Badger.

The Raleigh News says: At Cary, six miles west of Raleigh, on the North Carolina railroad, lives a man who has five brothers-in-law, all of whom, as well as himself, were born on the same day of the month, we believe on the 17th day of February.

The Raleigh News says: A large number of the farmers of Granville are experimenting with new fertilizers the present year, and quite a number of them also intend testing, to a limited extent, the adaptability of their lands for the growth of cotton.

A Petersburg Appeal dispatch says: The election for City Council in Newbern passed off quietly and resulted in the choice of four Republicans, two Democrats and one Independent, against five Republicans and two Democrats last year.

The Weldon News says: The preliminary survey of the route for the W. & S. N. R. R., was commenced, by the Chief Engineer, Capt T. J. Monteure, on Thursday last. It is thought the Road will be ready to let out to contract on the 15th inst.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: We learn from Mr. Richard Rozzell that Mr. Henry Howard, near Dry Pond, in Lincoln county, has 68 grand-children and 30 great-grand children. He is 72 years old and still follows the plow and does a good day's work.

A Greensboro dispatch to the Petersburg Appeal says: Our municipal election came off to-day, resulting as follows: Mayor, R. M. Sloan; Commissioners, North Ward, J. A. Gray, D. B. Bogart and John Weatherly; South Ward, Thomas B. Keage, J. J. Scales and A. P. Eckel.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: A considerable number of English emigrants are expected in this city next week. They are of the substantial class and come to purchase lands, &c., and to go to work. That is the class of people the State needs, and they should be fostered and encouraged.

Gov. Caldwell has received an invitation to attend the Congressional Convention, which assembles in St. Louis, Mo., on the 13th inst. The object of the Convention is to procure national legislation in regard to works of internal improvement, affecting the interests of the Western and Northwestern States.

The Charlotte Observer says: Colonel J. H. Evins, of Spartanburg, has been invited to deliver the Memorial Address in this city on the 10th of May, and has signified his acceptance of the invitation. Colonel Evins is the editor of the Spartanburg Spartan, a lawyer of distinction, and on this occasion he will, no doubt, do full justice to the memory of "the boys who wore the gray."

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Memorial Day will be appropriately observed next Saturday. Mr. Hubbard Bragg has accepted the position of Chief Marshal, Mr. Leach being unable to devote the necessary time to the duties. Mr. Bragg is engaged in selecting his assistants and will shortly publish the programme for the occasion. The Fire Department will take an active part in the ceremonies.

The Fayetteville Eagle says: Several persons from our town attended a magnificent picnic and May party at Haywood last Thursday. It was principally gotten up for the Baptist Sunday School children of Raleigh. Nearly nine hundred came from Raleigh, with dinners, flags, wreaths, music, speakers, ice cream, &c. A little daughter of Colonel Heck, of Raleigh, was crowned Queen of May. It was an occasion of much pleasure and enjoyment.

The Barque Lorenzo Valeria, Onetta master, with a cargo of 821 tons dried phosphate, from Port Royal, S. C., was wrecked on Wednesday, 30th ult., a few miles east of Cape Lookout. The crew, consisting of 15 men, all Italians, were saved; the vessel and cargo are probably a total loss. Valuable assistance was rendered by Capt. Abbott, of the United States Coast Survey Schooner Dana, who happened to be in the immediate vicinity of the wreck, in rescuing the crew and other services rendered them.

The Asheville Citizen says: We would respectfully suggest to His Honor, Judge Dick, the propriety of holding after one Burchfield, a Federal officer, and seeing if he does not need "investigating." We learn that his claim against the government for one term of the court, for arresting and bringing parties to that court, witness tickets, &c., was over *one thousand dollars*. Burchfield is said to be a notoriously bad, if not corrupt fellow, and we don't believe it is the purpose of Judge Dick to afflict this people with such characters, clothed with authority to outrage, abuse, insult and swindle them and the government.

The Charlotte Observer says: To the kindness of Mr Lumsden, of the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company's office, at this point, we are indebted for an item from Spartanburg.

Yesterday evening a discharged soldier, under the influence of whiskey, meeting one of the officers, a Lieutenant, attempted to be sociable, and slapping the officer on the back, invited him to drink. The officer became indignant and refused, when the soldier slapped him in the face. The officer immediately [illegible] his room, and procuring his revolver, went in search of the man and killed him. The officer was arrested and lodged in jail. His name is Gallagher.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We are pleased to learn that it is probable Prof. Kerr will be present at the Vienna Exhibition, and will do what he can to have the State represented in that world's congregation. Prof. Kerr is in receipt of letters from distinguished and prominent gentlemen throughout the State urging him to go, and assuring him that the General Assembly, at its next session, will sanction the means to this end. It is to be hoped that our State will not be permitted to be the only one in the Union unrepresented on this extraordinary occasion. From the extreme North to the extreme South, and all through the West, poor old North Carolina being jumped over, commissioners have been appointed, appropriations made and arrangements completed, by State authority, to have the several States fully and fairly represented. Few States in the Union have more to show and are less known than North Carolina, and it will be a disgrace to allow this opportunity to pass and fail to let the world know something of our wonderful resources. We trust Prof. Kerr will go and do the best he can.

COUNTY MATTERS.

In a late editorial we gave three cases in which personal inconvenience and personal suffering had occurred from the careless and indifferent manner in which some of the county officials perform their duty. One of these cases the *Post* denies with great preciseness and fullness of statement. The others are not denied.

We had stated that at the October term, a negro woman was put upon trial for some petit larceny. The jury failed to agree and the case did or ought to have stood for trial at the ensuing term. The witnesses were notified to attend. Among others was a poor negro woman, with a large family of helpless children upon her hands, and no one but herself to support them, her husband having abandoned her. She attended the following court as a witness for two weeks, as the law compelled her to do. When Court was about to adjourn she applied for her witness ticket, when she was informed that the case was not on the docket. The woman, after a loss of all this time at much expense, was compelled to go home to her suffering children without pay.

This is denied with a great flourish of trumpets as follows:

1st. That there was no woman tried for larceny at that Term, where the Jury failed to agree, and a mistrial entered.

2d. That no woman was tried for any other offense, and the Jury failed to agree; and

3d. That no woman was tried for larceny at that Term at all!

As the parties lived in the country, we requested a gentleman to gather the facts in the case with the names, which he has kindly done, and we give it in his own language. We can at any time substantiate all these facts with the affidavits of the persons referred to in the communication.

It reads as follows:

Editors of the Journal: At your request I have looked into the matter of the woman tried for petit larceny, to which you referred in an article in the JOURNAL. You report it substantially as follows: That last Fall a colored woman was tried in the Superior Court for stealing; that the jury could not agree, and that the case went over to the following term; that one of the witnesses in it was a poor colored woman, who attended as a witness in the case the following term and failed to get any witness ticket because the case had been dismissed from the docket. The *Post* says that you are mistaken in all this, &c. Let me say that *you are not mistaken*. The accommodating and usually accurate clerk is mistaken, honest and sincerely so, I doubt, but still mistaken. The following statement, which can be sustained by evidence that would not be disputed in the Court House, or by the Probate Judge himself, will show that in the hurry of his examination he has committed an error, unintentional of course.

Last Fall Rose Robinson, a colored woman of Rocky Point Township, was tried before a Justice Court for stealing. She was found guilty and the case was sent up to the following October Term. It was for a trifling sum of money. *The case was put on trial that October Term*, George L. Mabson appearing for the defendant. The Jury failed to agree. The girl, with Thomas Bessons as her bondsman, was bound over to the following January Term, and the witnesses, Sarah McRee and Andrew Sloan, of Onslow, notified to again appear at the succeeding Term. Before the Term another capias was served by John Bell, the Deputy of our worthy Sheriff, upon this same girl in the same case, and another witness also regularly summoned by the same officer to attend as a State's witness in the same Rose Robinson case. This last witness attended, but upon finding the case was not on Docket, considered himself discharged.

Sarah McRee attended, as the law compelled her to do, as a witness, and remained till near the close of the second week of January Term. On application to the Clerk, for her witness ticket, she was informed that the case was not on the docket at all, and that she had better go home: and she then went home, and of course got no ticket. Every person named or referred to in this letter and others besides, will endorse this statement and testify to the same if necessary, except that George L. Mabson, the attorney in the case, at October Term, was not in the city at January Term, as he was in the Legislature. What you say about the poverty of the woman, Sarah McRee, and the suffering of her children when she was a witness is true. It was the hand of charity that saved them. That the people in the county are awake to the importance of the matters involved in the aforesaid controversy, and that there is necessity for reform, need not be questioned.

April 5, 1873. WITNESS.

The New York *World* says that its editor-in-chief, Mr. Marble, was never in better health than he is now.

From the local columns of upper East Tennessee papers we learn that prospects of abundant coal deposits are quite favorable. An organized company, sinking a shaft within two miles of Johnson City, has struck the genuine coal shale, only a few feet below the surface, indicating unmistakably the near presence of a strata of coal.

THE GALLOWS.

HANGING OF SUSAN EBERHART.

Her Crime and Her Paramour—Her Remarks on the Gallows—An Effort to Revive Her—It Fails.

PRESTON, May 2.—Susan Eberhart, of Webster county, who assisted E. F. Spann to murder his bed-ridden wife on May 4th, 1872, was hanged on Friday. Susan Eberhart was a servant in the family, and having attracted the fancy of Spann, promised to marry him upon the death of his wife. He attempted to drown her once while crossing a stream, but failed. Subsequently they visited her bedside one night and Spann choked her with a plow line, while Susan Eberhart held a handkerchief in her mouth. They fled to Alabama, were recaptured and brought back to Georgia, tried and convicted. Spann was hung on the 25th April. The crowd in attendance at the execution was small, probably not more than seven hundred. Of these, half were negroes, and a dozen white women attended.

At eight o'clock the Rev. J. H. Cawood visited the jail and prayed with Miss Eberhart, who manifested a bright hope in her future and was fully composed. She was not only willing, but thought it was better that she should die than live. Last night an order was received from Judge Clarke for a strong guard to be put around the jail. This was in consequence of rumors that an attempt would be made to rescue. Sheriff Matthews had already anticipated the the order. No attempt at rescue, however, was made. At 11 o'clock this morning a guard of forty men assembled at the jail, and forming a hollow square, marched to the gallows. The prisoner went in the centre of the square, in a buggy, with the sheriff. The ministers walked. Miss Eberhart was neatly dressed, at the expense of the sheriff, in a white, small figured cambric. Her fine, long black hair was plainly arranged in two long plaited braids, one on each side of the head, with the ends tied together and pendant on her back. She had on a calico sun bonnet. She told the sheriff, as they rode along, that she did not dread death in the least, but felt happy at the prospect of soon being better off. She alighted and took a seat on the steps of the gallows.

The Rev. Mr. Cawood read to her the 88th and 130th Psalms, and addressed her a few words of comfort, saying that he felt the greatest confidence in the genuineness of her conversion and in the sincerity of her profession of faith. The venerable George Stapleton, of Jefferson county, led in prayer. Miss Eberhart took leave of her friends. She said she had no fear, but was able to rejoice in this hour. She thanked her friends for their kindness. She freely forgave all who had ever wronged her. She felt in her heart she love all mankind. She desired to meet her friends in peace in Heaven.

As she ceased speaking, the sheriff asked her, "Susan are you ready?" She replied, "Yes, I am ready," and walking firmly up the steps, stood on the platform of the gallows. Not a tremor shook her form as the sheriff adjusted the rope and the black cap. She quietly said to Mr. Mathews, the sheriff, that the rope was too tight around her neck, adding, "I don't want to be choked to death." The rope was then loosened slightly. "Susan, put your hands behind you." She did so, and he tied them. He again asked her if she was ready. She replied, "Yes, ready and willing." The platform dropped precisely at thirty minutes after eleven. She fell five feet, and struggled but little. She was pronounced dead after fifteen minutes expiration. She was cut down in nineteen minutes. Her neck was not broken. The doctors made an effort to revive her by an electric battery but failed. None of her kindred were present. The body will be carried to her father's house to-night. She will be buried from the Baptist Church at Preston to-morrow.

From the Boston Globe.

A BLONDE FOR A BRUNETTE

How two Englishmen Exchanged Pictures and Wives.

A Strange Series of Adventures.

A ROMANTIC STORY

There is a little romance going the rounds about Richard Farquhar Dingle and his wife Phœbe, and Robert Moore and his wife Mary. The account of the strange fortune that happened to these couples is so circumstantial that it must be in the main true. All the parties were English, and were newly married as above in England before they came to the New World to court the goddess fortune. Dick Dingle and his wife were both blondes, and Bob Moore and his were brunettes, and both women were beauties of their respective types, and all were young and adventurous. The two couples didn't come over in the same ship, but they came about the same time, and they did not know each other. Dick Dingle, together with his pretty wife, proceeded to Petroleum Centre, Pennsylvania, with a capital of $10,000, which was soon sunk in oil wells—all but $800. Dick divided this sum with Phœbe, and started out alone for the Argentine Republic to retrieve his lost fortune and make another. He struck a good streak of mining luck and cleared $9,000 in the first two years, which he sent to Phœbe and which she duly received. This reconciled her to her husbands absence for the time, but she heard no more from him for some years, and she began to regard him as dead. The fact is, he was living a wild sort of life in South America, and had almost forgotten his blonde wife, though he carried her picture.

GOLDEN VISIONS.

Bob Moore and his brunette wife had also a comfortable capital when they arrived in this country, and lost some of it in unfortunate speculation. Bob left Mary in Rochester, New York, and went to South America full of golden visions. He promised to write to his wife soon, but never did, and was not lucky in the Argentine country. Finally Dick Dingle and Bob Moore met, and both were vagabonds in a strange country and without money or friends. They joined their fortunes, and told each other the story of [illegible] lives. There was a remarkable [illegible] between [illegible] both had pictures of their wives, and each went in raptures over the other's picture, and cared very little for his own. In a mad freak vagabond Dick and vagabond Bob exchanged the pictured of their wives and some luck appeared to come to them afterward. They were fast friends, and accumulated some money, and began to behave themselves better. It was seven years since Dick Dingle had written to his wife, and one day in a fit of repentance he wrote her a letter enclosing $1,000, and asking her to join him in South America as soon as possible.—In the meantime, had removed from Petroleum Center to Philadelphia, but the letter and the money found her after a long delay.

ON THE WRONG TRACK.

As Dick had wanted [illegible] the proper time and heard nothing from his wife, [illegible] began to feel uneasy, and one day [illegible] solved to return to the United States to hunt her up. He started from Panama on the English steamer George Watts for the United States on Friday, the 7th day of June last, while his wife sailed from New York for the Argentine Republic the next day, Saturday, June 8. Dick went to Petroleum Centre, thence to Philadelphia but could not find his wife or hear anything of her. He then went to New York, resolved to take the next packet for South America to join Bob Moore. But something occurred to prevent the voyage. He got on a little bit of a spree in New York and happened to stumble into a store on Broadway to buy some trifling article. There, behind the counter, he saw a handsome brunette whose fine face looked charmingly familiar. He was not mistaken—it was she, and the picture he carried proved it. The acquaintance ripened. Mary had sought and obtained a divorce from Bob Moore for desertion, and was free, and lovely and still young. Dick Dingle told the story of his wife's disappearance, and the couple resolved that she must be dead, so these two got married, and are now living happily in Brooklyn.

FINDING HER PICTURE.

Phœbe Dingle ploughed the deep to join her recreant but repentant husband in the Argentine Republic. She was doomed to disappointment, but she found Bob Moore, and Bob showed her the picture which he had received from the hands of Dick Dingle himself, but he did not tell her the whole story. In fact, it is uncertain what Bob did say to the beautiful woman who had come so far to find her husband and failed, but it is quite certain that those two got married in a very short time, and live in good style in Cordova City, Argentine Republic. A real blonde is quite a variety down there, and she makes a sensation when she rides out every evening on a beautiful palfrey. It is, perhaps, just as well as it has fallen out. These two singular couples are too far apart ever to interfere with each other's happiness, and are much better satisfied as they are than as they were.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The Burning of Columbia.

It may now be considered as settled that no Confederate, whether officer or private, had aught to do with the burning of Columbia, S. C., at the close of the late war, and that that city *was* burned by Federal troops.

David Jacobs, a large loser by the fire, last week took in Baltimore the testimony of General Wade Hampton and others. General Hampton testified that he was the last Confederate officer in the town, and that he left just before the entry of the Federal cavalry, leaving no Confederate troops there. He states positively that at this time there were no fires in progress in Columbia.

When asked what orders were given in reference to the disposition of the cotton in Columbia immediately prior to the 17th of February, General Hampton stated that an order had been issued by General Beauregard on the 14th to Major Allen J. Green, the post commander, to have the cotton moved out of the warehouses to a place where it could be burned, if it became necessary to do so, without endangering the town. Not having the transportation at his disposal, Major Green had placed it in the streets. On the night of the 16th, when General Hampton was assigned to duty at Columbia, he called General Beauregard's attention to the position of his cotton, telling him that if it was burned it would endanger the town, and urged him to order that the cotton should not be burned. This he did. Being asked whether that order not to fire the cotton had been carried out by the Confederates, he answered that he knew by official investigation and by personal observation that it had not been fired by them.

On the morning of the 17th, General Hampton directed the officers under his command to withdraw their men from Columbia and its vicinity, as the city was to be surrendered and no offensive acts were to be committed. The mayor, with a flag of truce, met the leading column of the Federal army, composed of Stone's brigade, and surrendered the city. General Hampton had moved out by the Asylum road with one of Butler's brigades, and stationed himself at the upper boundary street, facing toward Richardson street. From the position he occupied he commanded a view of the whole town and vicinity. He saw the mayor come back with the flag, and surrounded by columns of troops.

General Hampton's testimony is of itself sufficient to settle the question. He saw with his own eyes the Federal troops enter Columbia; saw the mayor with them; and saw that there was no fire in the town. It thus appears clear that the town was not only fired by Federal troops, but after they had no sort of excuse, seeing it had been surrendered peaceably—without the least resistance.

Yet Mr. Jacobs was not content to rest his case here. Gen. Hampton's testimony was corroborated by Assistant Adjutant-General Lowndes, whose testimony before another body was read. Lowndes testified that Gen. Hampton directed Lowndes to issue an order directing that no cotton should be burned. "This I did at once," says Lowndes, "and when I left Columbia, which I did after the entrance of the Federal troops, not one bale of cotton was burned, nor had any been fired by our troops. At the time, I was Assistant Adjutant General for Gen. Hampton."

The next affidavit produced by Gen. Hampton was that of Gen. M. C. Butler. Gen. Butler was a division commander under Gen. Hampton. He swears that he withdrew from Columbia about 10 A. M. on the morning of the 17th, just as the advance of the Federal troops had reached the suburbs of the town; that no cotton was burning when he left as far as he could observe, and none would have been fired without his orders; that he remained in the suburbs of the city for two hours after it had been occupied by the Federal troops, and that when he left he could see no evidence of cotton burning. He further says that Lieutenant-General Hampton, on the morning of the evacuation, had directed him that the cotton must not be fired, inasmuch as the Mayor had gone out to meet Gen. Sherman to surrender the city and ask his protection. Gen. Butler further states that the Confederates retired from the city quietly, without firing or doing anything which would provoke and justify violence on the part of the troops coming in.

General Hampton here explained that the only fire in Columbia for forty-eight hours previous to the entrance of the Federal troops was the burning of a railroad depot, and this he proved by a letter from General Beauregard, was an accidental fire. General Hampton also gave it as his opinion that the cotton, which we suppose caused all the fires, caught from the smoking of the Federal soldiers, who stacked their arms when they came in, any sat down on the cotton. General Hampton said there was no disorder of any kind in Columbia when the Federal troops entered. He produced the sworn testimony of a negro man by the name of William Beverly Nash, at present a Senator from Richmond county, and who was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention which nominated Geofera Grant, that the Federal troops did fire the city of Columbia, and that General Hampton had nothing to do with it.

General Hampton went on to state that, in a conversation with General O. O. Howard, the latter said that his, Howard's, troops burned the city. This conversation took place in the executive office of Hon. James L. Orr, who is now United States Minister to Russia, but who was then Governor of South Carolina. General Howard introduced the subject of the burning of Columbia and expressed great regret [illegible] it had been done. He said that [illegible] all he could to prevent it, and [illegible] certainly authorized that no one was [illegible] to say that "our troops did not set fire to it, for I saw them do so myself."

General Howard further stated that Sherman knew perfectly well that Hampton did not burn Columbia. At this interview with General Howard there were present Governor Orr, General John S. Preston, General Scott, who was afterward Governor of South Carolina, and Mr. De Fontaine.

In support of this statement, General Hampton produced letters from Governor Orr, General Preston, and others. Governor Orr's letter is as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1872.

"Dear Sir:—I have received your letter inquiring as to my recollection of a conversation that occurred in the Executive office in Columbia in 1867 between yourself and General Howard, of the United States army, as to the burning of Columbia. I do not remember all that was said, but General Howard said, in substance, that the city was burned by United States troops; that he saw them fire many houses; and that he tried to arrest the conflagration, and that he regretted the destruction of the city. Without undertaking to give his words, the foregoing contains the substance of what he said relative to the destruction of Columbia.

"Very respectfully,
"JAMES L. ORR."

"COLUMBIA, January 2, 1873.

"My Dear Sir:—I have your note asking me to state my recollection of the conversation between Wade Hampton and General Howard, in the presence of Governor Orr, myself, and others. The substance of the conversation was that General Howard said, and reiterated it, that no one was authorized to say that the Federal troops did not burn Columbia, and he saw them doing so in numerous instances and in various localities in the town. The conversation was almost exclusively between General Hampton and General Howard, the other persons present saying but very little.

"Very truly yours,
"JOHN S. PRESTON.

"*Dr. Tecumseh.*"

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ADMISSIONS.

Dr. Goodwyn, the Mayor of Columbia at the time of its occupation by the Federal troops, in his affidavit, testified that with a number of leading citizens he called upon General Sherman two days after the evacuation, and in course of conversation in relation to the burning of the city, General Sherman said that he thought that his troops burned the city, but excused them because, as he alleged, the citizens had given them liquor and made them drunk, whereas they should have destroyed all the liquor in the city before the entry of the army. General Howard, General Blair, and other Federal officers were present at this interview. Being asked whether he knew from observation or from information obtained in official investigation what the practice of General Sherman was in his march through South Carolina, with reference to the burning, appropriating, or destroying public or private property, General Hampton said that he knew from Columbia to the extreme limits of South Carolina, which Sherman's army passed through, they destroyed in part or in whole every village they passed through. The villages of Barnwell, Blackwell, Graham, Beaufort Bridge, Orangeburg, Lexington, Allston, Winnsboro', Blackstock, Camden, Society Hill

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1873.

The Smithville Election.

The Conservatives of our gallant little neighboring town of Smithville made a glorious fight on Monday. They succeeded in carrying the entire ticket. Capt. Samuel B. Price was elected Mayor, by 17 majority, and Messrs. S. W. Lehew, W. R. Dozier, Hardy Clements, Washington Taylor and J. T. Harper were elected Commissioners by a majority of 28.

The Radical candidate for Mayor was a Capt. Cunningham, of Michigan, we believe, who is employed temporarily at the Government works for the improvement of the river and bar.

THE ELECTION.

Full Official Returns—A Close Vote in Some Instances.

We are this morning able to lay before our readers the full official vote of the various wards in this city, at the municipal election held there on Monday. The returns for the First Ward, published in our Extra yesterday afternoon, were made up from the count as rendered then, but there being some dispute about it, the votes were all counted out again. The result now is that A. Adrian, Roger Moore and S. H. Fishblate, Conservatives, and W. P. Canaday, James Wilson, L. E. Rice, W. H. Banks, Henry Brewington, Jacob Wise and Hiram H. Hankins, Radicals, have been elected as the ten Aldermen of the city for the ensuing year. Capt. Grainger was beat by Mr. Fishblate by only one vote, and by Mr. Wilson by sixty. We have thus elected three out of the four candidates nominated by the Conservatives.

The following is the official vote:

FIRST WARD.

Fairlow	15
Grainger	173
Fishblate	190
Moore	202
Adrian	224
Rice	221
Kellogg	1,030
Wise	1,022
Brewington	1,055
Banks	679
Hankins	617
Wilson	650
Canaday	631

SECOND WARD.

Canaday	1,055
Fishblate	193
Adrian	551
Moore	543
Grainger	102
Wise	61
Brewington	54
Wilson	75
Banks	45
Hankins	54
Furlong	60
Rice	73
Kellogg	56
Scattering	13

THIRD WARD.

Furlong	65
Grainger	573
Fishblate	583
Moore	589
Adrian	484
Rice	1,017
Kellogg	54
Wise	129
Brewington	123
Banks	158
Hankins	121
Wilson	154
Canaday	125
Scattering	2

FOURTH WARD.

Grainger	424
Moore	423
Adrian	451
Fishblate	396
Wilson	456
Banks	261
Hankins	275
Wise	234
Brewington	272
Canaday	397
Rice	269
Kellogg	11
Furlong	48

FIFTH WARD.

Adrian	270
Fishblate	178
Moore	244
Grainger	166
Furlong	161
Kellogg	15
Wise	250
Brewington	244
Canaday	276
Rice	211
Wilson	256
Banks	142
Hankins	105
Scattering	6

SUMMING UP.

Furlong, 65; Fishblate, 1,632; Adrian, 1,949; Moore, 1,798; Grainger, 1,631; Kellogg, 1,146; Hankins, 1,052; Wise, 1,850; Brewington, 1,881; Banks, 1,075; Rice, 1,924; Wilson, 1,991; Canaday, 2,504; Scattering, 8. *Daily Journal*, 5th.

TORNADO.

Portions of Columbus County swept by a Tornado—Houses overturned and blown to pieces—Fences swept away—Trees torn up by the roots &c.

From a gentleman recently returned from Columbus county, we learn that a very disastrous tornado swept through the lower portion of the county last Friday. Its course was from south west to northeast, and it came into the county from South Carolina, although we have not heard of any damages done by it there. In Columbus, buildings were overturned and demolished, fences swept away and large trees torn up by the roots. Such was the fury of the wind that, in several instances, heavy boards were taken up and carried fully a mile from the buildings from which they were torn. Its track was about 200 yards broad, and the destruction it left behind was complete.

The house of Mr. M. Sarvis was completely overthrown and his wife, with an infant only two days old, made a most miraculous escape. The house was literally torn from over her head and she was left exposed to all of the fury of the storm. The floor was moved several feet, and thence over the spot where the fireplace once was, and the tender infant was forced from its place by its mother and thrown between the rafters of the floor. At last accounts Mrs. Sarvis was doing well, but it was thought that the child would hardly recover.

Mr. Luke Fowler's place was visited, and every building on the premises swept away. Mr. Fowler was himself at work in his field at the time, and was blown down and severely injured. He was carried to the nearest house left standing and a physician called in to attend him. His injuries are not dangerous, however.

The next places visited were those of Mrs. Martha Mills and Mr. A. Sarvis, where everything was swept away. At Mr. White's, the buildings were all overthrown, and a stack of fodder was taken up and blown a distance of three miles.

The tornado next reached the distillery of Messrs. Spivey, Mears & Co., where the buildings were torn to pieces and the boards blown away. The house of Mr. William Ward was turned over and his papers, money, &c., all scattered and a large quantity of fencing on the plantation of Capt. V. V. Richardson was blown away. [illegible] was next heard from was that of Mr. Samuel Hilburn, about 7 miles from Whiteville, where the buildings were all swept away, but it was noticed that the wind was not quite so violent at this place as in the track over which it had already passed. Probably some damages were sustained in Bladen county, but of these we have not yet heard anything.

Another Fire at Burgaw.

We regret to learn that on Monday night last, the barn, stable, crib, sheds, &c., of Mr. John W. Bordeaux, at Burgaw, together with all of the contents, were entirely destroyed by fire. Nothing was saved, the corn, fodder, shucks, &c., all having been destroyed. There is no doubt but that it was the work of an incendiary. Mr. Bordeaux seems to have some enemy who is determined to ruin him, as only last July his mill was burned by an incendiary.

From the Press, May 7.

A BRIDEGROOM'S TRAGIC DEATH.

A Young Gentleman in Philadelphia Shoots Himself Through the Heart on his Wedding Day.

Our city was shocked yesterday by the report that a well-known citizen had suddenly ended his existence by shooting himself through the heart with a Smith & Wesson revolver. The suicide was Richard Dale Pettit, a son of the late Hon. William M. Pettit, and a nephew of Richard Pettit, Esq., naval paymaster for this station. The sad affair took place at 218 South Eighth street, where the deceased had been boarding for some years.

The unfortunate man was in company with friends until nearly 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, and appeared to be in the best of spirits. He spoke of his excellent prospects for the future, and alluded cautiously to his approaching

MARRIAGE

with Miss Rebecca Staley, a most estimable lady, daughter of the late Andrew Staley, the well-known brewer, and a niece of the late Dr. Robert Caldalough, a wealthy physician, who resided for many years on Chestnut street, below Fifteenth. Dr. Caldalough died some months since, and by his will left quite a large fortune to Miss Staley. It seems that Mr. Pettit had been engaged to be married to Miss Staley for the past thirteen years, the delay having been caused by a desire on the part of the lady to wait until both could secure fortunes sufficient when joined to insure a competence, ease, and enjoyment for the rest of their natural lives. This bright and hopeful picture was utterly obliterated yesterday morning by the terrible act of which we have spoken. The nuptials were to have been celebrated at noon in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, on Locust street, above Sixteenth. The announcement was made some time since to the relatives and immediate friends on both sides, and extensive preparations had been going on to make the ceremonies as imposing as possible. Bridesmaids and groomsmen were selected; dressmakers of extreme taste engaged to lend their aid to the occasion; joyous were the hearts of all who were to participate in the festivities, and the success of every undertaking toward the consummation of the long looked for event assured those interested that their hopes would be realized to the fullest extent.

THE WEDDING.

The wedding at St. Mark's Church was the theme of gossip among those who make up its audiences at such times, and after breakfast this morning many a maiden as well as matron repaired to her chamber to prepare her toilet, not expecting so soon to receive the startling intelligence that the handsome bridegroom had put an end to his own life. The news was broken to the bride in a delicate manner, from whom there was no response, but a look of woe not bearing description. She retired at once to her chamber, where she remains shut in with her own grief. What makes this affair additionally sad is that the bride and groom had laid out a plan for a wedding tour to Europe, and had engaged passage in a vessel plying between New York and Liverpool.

It appears that the deceased retired about midnight, and nothing was heard of him again until 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when the household was startled by the report of a pistol shot. A boarder, Mr. Thomas Hall, proceeded to Mr. Pettit's chamber, and there found his lifeless corpse stretched upon the floor. He summoned the people of the house and physicians were called in, but all efforts to perceive the slightest sign of life were ineffectual. It was found that the ball had entered the heart and had caused instant death. There was no sign of any premeditation in the act. The deceased was only partly dressed, and had taken the pistol from a bureau drawer while apparently arranging his toilet. It seems to have been an act committed on the spur of the moment, without previous intent. Those who were with him on Tuesday night state that he drank only ale and beer, and was mostly engaged in conversation touching his projected

WEDDING TOUR TO EUROPE.

In closing at this forthcoming wedding with added cause that enthusiasm which usually characterizes a person on the eve of a long contemplated alliance, several persons procured him with letters of introduction to prominent personages in London and other cities, all of which he took thankfully and promised to use.

The deceased was an impulsive man, but kindly in his disposition. He was about thirty-six years of age, of Anglican mould in form and features, and was not engaged in any business at the time of his death. He had studied the profession of medicine some years since, but had never practiced the healing art.

Some of the deceased gentleman's friends ascribe the rash act to insanity, a theory which is borne out by the fact that he had stated to several parties that he was going to Vienna as a correspondent of the Press and Ledger.

The Western papers have started a strange report that the Indians have been for some time expecting a Moses to arise among their race and redeem the people from bondage. This belief, substantially the same as officially stated above, has led the Indians in that belt of country situated east of the Cascade and west of the Rocky Mountains, to longingly look for the coming of their deliverer, and to hail all unusual occurrences as indications of his speedy advent. No chief knows but that he may prove to be the chosen one, and Captain Jack in his success will be greeted as such by great numbers of braves.

Arthur Arnold, a Chicago boy, has been at work all winter in building a sail-boat, but in launching her, the other day, he happened to get drowned, which circumstance will somewhat detract from his summer's enjoyments of aquatic sports.

A young man in Cleveland, O., who advertised for lady correspondents, was answered by some of his companions, and, when the interview was granted, he met one of them disguised as a woman, and received a terrific drubbing from a stuffed club in the hand of another who pretended to be her father.

A young woman in Cumberland, England, lately threw herself in front of a railway train and was killed. Her conduct was attributed to a love quarrel. Two weeks later her suitor followed her example and was killed in the same way.

England proposes to honor the memory of Stonewall Jackson, to which end certain leading members of Parliament have contributed to a monument, which has just been finished, and is to be sent over here and placed over his remains.

The Troy *Times* now first mentions the fact that a handsome weeping willow, in the Fifth Street Presbyterian Churchyard of that city, is the growth of a twig cut from the St. Helena tomb of Napoleon, by Commodore Wilkes, and transplanted in the cemetery by the lady to whom he sent it.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

May 1—Brig Barquentine M E Lord, Beamer, Bermuda, Vick & Mebane.

Schr Brig, Davis, New York, William & Murchison.

May 2—Br Brig Lone Star, Kenealey, Fall River, Mass, Master.

German Barque Maria Heyn, Beck, Providence, R I, E Peschau.

German Barque Intracht, Muswick, Belfast, Ireland, E Peschau.

Schr Ogeechee, Sabiston, Middleton, Mitchell & Son.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wiltbanks, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

German Barque Shanghae, Nauschutz, Cape De Verde, E. Peschau.

Schr. Emma C. Rommell, Risley, New York, G G Barker & Co.

Schr. Etta, Heady, New River, Edwards & Hall.

Schr. Adiel, Moore, Swansboro, Edwards & Hall.

Norwegian Brig Fisto, Anderson, Lisbon, Heide Bros.

Barque John, Levering, Canary Island, DeRosset & Co.

May 6—German Barque Myuheer, Tesnow, Antwerp, DeRosset & Co.

Steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Georgia, ——, Belfast, Me., B F Mitchell & Son.

Schr Lena, Toler, Fairfield, DeRosset & Co.

Schr L D Cobb, Harris, Elizabeth City, Binford, Crow & Co.

German Brig Victoria Schulz, Barrow, Ireland, Blossom & Evans.

German Barque Maria Adelaide, Poentis, Sligo, Ireland, E Peschau.

Norwegian Barque Mitni, Ronning, Canary Islands, Heide Bros.

CLEARED.

May 1—Russian Barque Hilda, Blomruish, Bristol, Eng, Spruut & Hinson.

Brig Isola, Lord, New York, G G Barker & Co.

Schr Georgie D Loud, Holbrook, Kennebunkport, Me, G G Barker & Co.

May 2—Schr Brave, Foss, Providence, R I, J H Chadbourn & Co.

Schr Addie Murchie, Gibbs, Boston, Northrop & Cumming.

May 5—Schr Jennie M Vandervoort, Ackerly, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wiltbanks, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

May 7—Schr N A Farwell, Farnham, Boston, G G Barker & Co.

Schr R S Graham, Smith, New York, G G Barker & Co.

EXPORTS

COASTWISE.

New York—Brig Isola—1,538 bbls rosin, 50 casks spirits turpentine.

Kennebunkport, Me—Schr Georgie D Loud—126,000 feet lumber.

Providence, R I—Schr Brave—135,333 feet lumber.

Boston—Schr Addie Murchie—127,017 feet lumber.

New York—Schr J M Vandervoort—720 bbls tar.

New York—Brig Waltham—1,600 bbls. rosin.

Baltimore—Steamship Rebecca Clyde—522 casks spirits turpentine, 310 bbls tar, 682 do rosin, 180 do pitch, 10 bales yarn, 20 do sheeting, 10,512 feet lumber, 250 sacks guano.

Philadelphia—Steamship Tonawanda—609 bbls. rosin, 93 casks spirits turpentine, 100 bbls tar, 110 do. pitch, 141 bales cotton, 192 bushels peanuts, 70,836 feet lumber, 39,500 shingles, 100 bales cane fibre, 52 do. sheeting, 7 do. mdize, 36 tons old iron.

New York—Schr R S Graham—3,250 bbls rosin.

Boston—Schr N A Farwell—192,000 feet lumber.

FOREIGN.

Bristol, England—Russian Barque Hilda—3,000 bbls rosin, 200 casks spirits turpentine.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., May 7, 1873.

STEAMSHIPS.

D J Foley, Price, ldg Baltimore,
A D Cazaux

BRIGS.

German Victoria, Schulz, dis,
E Peschau

Lone Star, Kenealy, ldg Europe,
Williams & Murchison

Nor. Festa, Anderson, dis,
Heide Bros

Norwegian St. Olaf, Hassel, dis,
Heide Bros

German Primus, Peters, dis,
Jas Anderson & Co

Br Orford, Bradshaw, dis,
J H Blossom & Evans

Br Joseph Howe, Hill, dis,
Spruut & Hinson

BARQUES.

German Maria Adelaide, Poentis, dis,
E Peschau

Norweg. Barque Mitni, Ronning, dis,
Heide Bros

German Shanghae, Nauschutz, dis,
E Peschau

Johu, Levering, dis, DeRosset & Co

German Maria Heyn, Beck, dis,
E Peschau

German Intracht, Muswick, dis,
E Peschau

German Fleur Not, Berding, dis,
E Peschau

German Myuheer, Antwerp, dis,
DeRosset & Co

SCHOONERS.

Emma C Rommell, Risley, dis,
G G Barker & Co

Ogeechee, Sabiston, dis,

Ben. Davis, dis, Williams & Murchison

M A Farwell, Farnham, dis,
G G Barker & Co

Charles Dennis, Dennis, dis,
A D Cazaux

BARQUENTINES

Br M E Seed, Beamer, dis,
Vick & Mebane

List of Vessels Sailed for this Port.

CARDIFF.

Meteor, McCulloch, sld Oct 17

NEWPORT (WALES).

Delta Peterson, sld Nov 13

NEW YORK.

Brig M Capron, Milton, sld April 26
Schr R S Graham, Smith, sld April 23
Schr Mary Price, Newton, sld March 17
Schr Ida A Jayne, Jayne, sld March 25

CARDENAS.

Brig J M Burns, Wilson, sld Jan 31

PLYMOUTH.

Oceana, Aslacksen, sld April 10
Brig Zuma, sld March 15

GRIMSY.

Courier, Claus, sld March 6

HOLYHEAD.

Frederick Scalla, Waack, sld March 7

LONDON.

Theodore Voss, Galle, sld March 8

GHENT.

Die Peence, Ternord, sld March 4

PLYMOUTH.

Minna, Boese, sld March 15

BOSTON.

Br Brig Winogene, Hammond, sld April 23

At Denver you are compelled to drink whiskey out of a gourd since the recent revivals, as most of the barkeepers smashed their tumblers and decanters under a pressure of emotional insanity.

Miss Emma Felkner, a young and handsome actress connected with a Vienna theatre, recently quarreled with her lover, a banker, took strychnine in his presence, and died in great torture.

MARRIED.

At St. Matthew's Church, Hillsboro', by the Rev. C. J. Curtis, on the evening of April 29th, M. A. CURTIS, Esq., of Wilmington, to Miss MARY E. NASH, of Hillsboro'.

No cards.

At the residence of Mr. S. H. Fishblate, in this city, on the morning of the 7th instant, by Rev. Dr. Bettleheim, of Richmond, Va., Mr. EPHM. E. FISHBLATE, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss FANNIE OTTEBROURG, of Fayetteville, N. C.

EXPORT TABLE.

Statement of the Principal Articles of Produce Exported from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the months ending April 30, 1873, as compiled from the reports of the Daily Journal, and compared with those for the same month of April 1872 and 1871.

ARTICLES.	New York.	Boston.	Kennebunkport, Me.	Providence, R. I.	Baltimore.	W. & W. R.R. sundry places.	Bath, Me.	Philadelphia	New London Conn.	Castine.	Total April, 1873.	Total April, 1872.	Total April, 1871.
Spirits Turpentine, casks	1,552	500	800		2,500			4,252			9,604	6,587	3,184
Rosin, bbls	3,436				1,100			1,364			5,900	2,609	2,609
Tar, bbls	1,552							1,364			2,916	2,626	796
Crude Turpentine, bbls	408										408	5,204	5,204
Spirits Turpentine, casks	4,804				2,500			15,302			22,606	12,184	11,852
Rosin, bbls	67,122							1,364			68,486	46,901	6,588
Tar, bbls	3,635							1,364			4,999	5,284	3,635
Crude Turpentine, bbls												81,080	8,217
Total April, 1873.	76,509	500	800		6,100			25,650			109,559		
Total April, 1872.	59,287	2,609	6,587	2,626	796	8		13,126			85,039		
Total April, 1871.	9,792		3,184					1,364			14,340		
April, 1873.	76,509	500	800		6,100			25,650			109,559		
April, 1872.	59,287	2,609	6,587	2,626	796	8		13,126			85,039		
April, 1871.	9,792		3,184					1,364			14,340		

GRAND TOTALS.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS, EXPORTS AND STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES AT THE PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C., FOR THE MONTH ENDING APRIL 30, 1873.

	Cotton.	Crude Turpentine.	Spirits Turpentine.	Rosin.	Tar.
Stock on hand April 1		408	4,804	67,122	3,635
Received during April	947		2,626	5,900	
Exported during April	2,626		796	7,372	
Visible Supply of April	3,573	408	6,634	65,650	3,635
Stock on hand April 1	5,287		3,184	5,879	101,901	6,588
Received during April	947		2,609	6,587	46,901	5,284
Exported during April	2,626		796	7,372	81,080	8,217
Visible Supply of April	3,611	408	5,204	12,184	118,202	11,852

STOCK.

Statement of the Stock of Cotton and Naval Stores, in yard and afloat, as taken to-day (May 1) by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and compiled from the books of the same.

Cotton, bales, in yard	3,611
" " afloat	000
Total No. of bales	3,611
Crude Turp., bbls., in yard	408
" " " afloat	000
Total No. of bbls	408
Spirits Turp., casks, in yard	4,252
" " " afloat	560
Total No. of casks	4,812
Rosin, bbls., in yard	58,455
" " afloat	8,667
Total No. of bbls	67,122
Tar, bbls., in yard	3,635
" " afloat	000
Total No. of bbls	3,635

The Entire Population of the Globe

Is in a greater or less degree infected with the taint of Scrofula. It appears in various forms, such as White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, &c. For these as well as all other constitutional diseases, **Dr. Tutt's Sarsparilla and Queen's Delight** has proven itself in a thousand instances a positive antidote.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers

Which prevail in the valleys of rivers, and other miasmatic districts through the Summer and Autumn are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach and Liver, and other abdominal viscera. There is always a weakness and irritable state of the stomach and torpor of the bowels. **Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills are peculiarly adapted to such cases.**

VICK & MEBANE,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.

☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Beeswax per lb	30 a 32	Lumber, (Mill,)	
Barrels, Spts T, each,		Fir Bds	15 00 a 17
31 hand	2 50 a 2 75	Wide do	30 00 a 35 00
New	2 75 a 3 00	Scantling	00 00 a 27 00
Candles, per lb.,		Ship Stuff	0 00 a 25 00
Tallow	16 a 17	Lime, (from store)	
Adamantine	16 a 17	Rockport	1 70 a 1 60
Sperm	50 a 55	Rockland	00 a 1 65
Coffee, per lb.,		Molasses, per gallon,	
Java	36 a 32	Cuba, hhds	00 a 37½
Laguayra	25 a 28	do bbls	00 a 42
Rio	23 a 25	Sugar house	00 a 22
St. Domingo	25 a 28	do bbls	25 a 28
Flax	19 a 20	Syrup, bbls	45 a 00
Double Aner	a 16	do N. O	80 a 85
Rope per lb	7 a 10	Nails, per lb.,	
Corn		Cut	6 a 6 75
per bushel	0 93 a 0 97½	Oils, per gallon,	
Domestic,		Sperm	00 a 3 00
Shooting,		Linseed	40 a 1 50
per yard	12 a 13	Machinery	75 a 2 00
Yarn, per 5 lb	160 a 165	Keorosene	27 a 28
Feathers,		Pea Nute	75 a 1 50
per lb	65 a 90	Potatoes,	
Fish, per bbl.,		Sweet	80 a 1 00
Mackerel,		Irish, bbl	25 a 5 50
No. 1	18 00 a 22 00	Provisions, per lb.,	
No. 2	14 00 a 14 50	N.C. Bacon	
No. 3	1000 a 10 50	Hams	15 a 18
Mullets	5 50 a 9 00	Middling	12 a 12½
Herring,		Shoulders	10 a 11
Ext	8 00 a 9 00	Hog round	13 a 13½
No. 1	6 00 a 12 50	Western Bacon	
do cuts	8 00 a 10 00	(Smoked.	
do gros	7 00 a 8 00	Hams	16 a 17
Dry Cod	7 a 7½	Middlings	10½ a 11
Flour, per bbl, North'n		Shoulders	9 a 9½
Family	8 50 a 11 50	(Dry Salted.)	
Superfine	6 50 a 7 00	Middlings	a 10
Ex Super	7 50 a a 75	Shoulders	8½ a 8¾
North Carolina,		Lard, N. C	00 a 12½
Family	10 00 a 10 50	do Northern	10 a 11
Superfine	7 75 a 8 25	Butter, N. C	15 a 20
Glue, per lb	16 a 22	do Northern	40 a 45
Gunny Bags	25 a 28	Cheese	a 19
Guano, Peruvian,		Pork, Northern, per bbl	
Per ton	00 00 a 65 00	City Mess	00 00 a 21 00
Grain, per bushel,		Thin	00 00 a 16 50
Corn	88 a 90	Rump	1 00 a 17 00
Oats	00 a 75	Salt, Alum, per	
Peas, Cow	1 50 a 0 00	bag	2 bush. 1 50 a 2 00
Rice	8½ a 9	Liverpool, sack, ground	
Carolina	8½ a 9	cargo	00 00 a 0 00
Hides, per lb.,		From store	0 00 a 1 60
Green	6½ a 7	American	0 00 a 1 50
Dry	14 a 15	Sugar, per lb.,	
Hay, per 100 lbs.,		Porto Rico	11 a 11¾
Eastern	0 00 a 1 90	C	11¼ a 11¾
Northern	a 1 80	B	a 12
Iron, per lb.,		A	12¼ a 12¾
English, assorted	8 a 8	Crushed	13¾ a 00
American, ref'd	a 10	Soap, per lb.,	
American, sheer	9 a 00	Northern	5¼ a 7
Swede	7¾ a 00	Shingles, per M.,	
Hoop, per ton	140 00 a 150 00	Contract	6 50 a 9 00
Liquors, per gal, (dom)		Common	2 25 a 2 75
Whiskey	1 25 a 4 00	Staves, per M.,	
Bourbon	2 00 a 3 00	W. O. bbl	00 00 a 00 00
N. E. R	2 00 a 3 00	R. O. hhd	00 00 a 00 00
Brandy	3 00 a 7 00	Timber, per M.,	
Brandy	4 00 a 9 00	Shipping	00 00 a 00 00
do Apple	1 50 a 3 00	Mill, p bev	12 00 a 18 50
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50	Mill, fair	8 00 a 12 00
		Mill, inf to ord	4 25 a 6 00
		Tallow per lb	10 a 11

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

May 8, 1873.

THE CROPS.—It is impossible at this time to speak of the cotton or corn crop. The frost of the 25th of April, destroyed or so injured the young cotton, just up, that in most cases it has been replanted, and the last planting is not showing itself yet, the seed which were planted during the drought of April are just beginning to sprout, so that there is no cotton of consequence above ground. Our information of corn is that the frost killed nearly all that was up, and that in some places corn nearly a foot high was killed down. Farmers are busy everywhere trying to remedy matters, but at present there is great confusion in both the States which we report.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—Trade in most branches of business has been very light during the past week, with few exceptions, as will be seen by reference to our review below. The bottom seems to have fallen wholly out of the naval stores market, notwithstanding the favorable outlook at the present. In almost every instance of transactions sellers have had to concede to the wishes of buyers. At the close, however, we are glad to notice that there is more confidence prevailing, and sellers are not pressing their offerings on buyers. The condition of the market is however very unsettled, and it is hard to tell which way it will turn. Sellers and holders have, however, a strong belief that as soon as the pressure now on the money market shall ease up, that prices will revive again. Cotton—Speculators and shippers have dealt in the article to a fair extent. The market has ruled very quiet and the fluctuations were of no importance.—Grain.—The grain market is firmer and has advanced 2½ cents for cargoes. Provisions.—All articles of provisions are firm and holders are asking full rates on Western meats. Dry Goods.—The volume of business has been fair since our last report, but scarcely up to the preceding week. Money.—There has been a steady gain at the banking houses in the ability to discount, and although the demand for money has been active, the market has been comparatively easy, and the banks have been able to discount all the acceptable paper offered by depositors and have seldom refused outside applications. The special features of the market and the changes in prices of the leading articles for the week have been as follows:

COTTON—There has been very little activity this week in Cotton, though a fair amount of business has been done in it, some purchases being made by shippers and speculators. The market has exhibited the same general features as for some weeks past, good grades, which are scarce, having throughout been steady and tolerably firm, while the low grades, with which the market is glutted, have only been saleable at very low figures. Prices have varied very little during the week, though the market is somewhat lower in feeling at the close than at the opening. The receipts are gradually decreasing at our port, but at all the ports still hold good and kid fair to equal, if not exceed, those of the year of 1871-72. The exports from our port are considerably larger than the receipts and the stock is gradually falling off.

The cotton movement for the week, as compared with that of last week, shows a slight increase in the receipts and exports. The receipts at all the ports for the week were 48,046 bales, against 55,830 bales last week, 48,943 bales the previous week, and 48,945 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since September 1, 1872, 3,258,170 bales, against 1,583,269 bales last year. The exports from all the ports were 59,622 bales, against 32,022 bales last year, leaving a stock at all the ports of 419,438 bales, against 258,593 bales on 1872. At the interior towns the stock is 80,658 bales, against 36,352 bales for the same period of last year.

The sales for the week are about 275 bales, at figures ranging from 11 to 18¼ cents.

We quote nominally as follows:

Low Ordinary	11 cents.
Ordinary	12 "
Good Ordinary	15 "
Strict Good Ordinary	16 "
Low Middling	17 "
Strict Low Middling	17¾ "
Middling	18 "
Strict Middling	18¾ "

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The general position of the market is much the same as reported last week. The influences operating upon it being just the same as mentioned in our last. The decline of Spirits Turpentine and Rosin has, of course, had the effect to weaken the market, but in consequence of the extreme light receipts it has been subjected to few fluctuations. Up to Wednesday morning, nothing transpired to interrupt the regularity of prices, but during the day a lot of 37 bbls. new Virgin, was placed on market and sold at a decline of 25 cents. Since then and up to the close of our writing, nothing further has developed and the market closes quiet and steady at $2 for Hard, $3 25 for Yellow Dip and $3 25 for Virgin. The fires mentioned in our last have been subdued by the late rains, but the manufacturers have been unable to accomplish much headway with their dipping on account of the heavy rains and the slow running of the crude. The receipts for the week were 698 bbls. against 632 bbls. for last week, showing an increase of only 66 bbls. The exports are of no importance and the stock on market is exceedingly small and entirely insufficient to meet the distiller's demands. The receipts and sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	150	$2 00	3 25	3 50
Saturday	299	2 00	3 25	3 50
Monday	175	2 00	3 25	3 50
Tuesday	10	2 00	3 25	3 50
Wednesday	27	2 00	3 25	3 50
do	37			3 25
Thursday	112	2 00	3 25	3 25

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Since our last report the speculative movement in this article has received a decided check, and the market which during the most of last week and the previous week was very active and buoyant has this week been characterized by unusual dullness and a general break in prices. At the close of our last report we left the market steady at 45½ cents. The first day of the present week the feelings of holders became weak, and as a consequence sales were made at a decline of ¼ cent. Saturday the market exhibited a slight improvement in tone, but sellers were unable to obtain higher figures than those of the previous days. Monday there was considerable activity shown and sales of upwards 300 casks were made at Saturday's prices, 45 cents. Tuesday, with unfavorable advices, there was a general break in the market and a decline of 1 cent was accepted, the market closing dull at 44 cents. Wednesday buyers were not offering to purchase unless at lower figures, whilst sellers, to effect sales, were obliged to concede to and a further decline of 1 cent was accepted. At the close of our writing to-day the market, however, shows some indications of reviving animation and a decided improvement in the tone is observable. The receipts for the week, 2,396 casks against 2,657 casks for last week, shows a decline of 261 casks. The exports have, however, been light and the stock bears a slight increase. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	175 casks at	45	cts.	⅞ gal.
Do	50	"	" 45	" "
Saturday	40	"	" 45	" "
Monday	*12	"	" 45	" "
Do	250	"	" 45	" "
Tuesday	31	"	" 44	" "
Do	300	"	" 44	" "
Wednesday	161	"	" 43	" "
Thursday	107	"	" 43	" "

*Selected casks.
†City distilled.

TAR—The firm and advancing market of the previous week has been nearly reversed during the week under review. From the opening of the present week up to the close, the market has been very dull and unsettled and has declined very rapidly. Friday, the first day, prices of last week was fully maintained, and the offerings were placed at $3. Saturday, however, a dullness set in and receivers found considerable difficulty to effect sales unless at concessions, which was granted, and the market declined 15 cents. Monday there was no improvement visible, while on the contrary, buyers were unwilling to pay the last rates, $2 85, and sellers were again obliged to concede, and a decline of 5 cents was granted. Tuesday, the previous day, disposition was manifested on the part of buyers and a further decline of 5 cents was made. Wednesday the market was quiet but dull at Tuesday's prices. At the close of our writing to-day, (Thursday) the market is little stronger and closes steady at $2 75. The receipts for the week are 927 bbls. against 809 bbls. for last week, shows a small increase. The exports were upwards of 1,200 bbls. and the stock in market is about 4,200 bbls. The following table contains the sales for the week:

Friday	173 bbls. at	3 00	per	bbl.
do	*150	"	" 3 25	" "
do	*50	"	" 3 20	" "
Saturday	325	"	" 2 85	" "
do	*100	"	" 3 00	" "
Monday	75	"	" 2 80	" "
do	*100	"	" 3 00	" "
Tuesday	135	"	" 2 75	" "
do	*50	"	" 3 00	" "
do	*29	"	" 2 95	" "
Wednday	92	"	" 2 75	" "
Thursday	75	"	" 2 75	" "

* In order.

ROSIN—There has been an active movement in Rosins during the past week, but the market has been quite irregular, unsettled and heavy in tone. Early in the week there was a fair demand for Strained, both spot and futures, being in good request, and transactions were free at an advance for May delivery, but subsequently, the market became dull and for the past day or two, has been exceedingly quiet. Sellers being unwilling, however, to sacrifice their stocks at the extreme low prices, and have been holding off, not offering to sell. Friday the market opened active and 1,500 bbls. Strained were sold for May delivery (buyer's option), at $2 55. Sales were also transacted of 1,000 bbls. at $2 60 for extra No. 2; $2 85 for No. 1, and $3 for extra No. 1. Saturday a firmer feeling was manifested and Strained sold at an advance of 10 cents. The sales were 150 bbls. Strained at $2 40, 720 bbls. do. at $2 45 and 1,000 bbls. Good Strained at $2 50. The finer grades were also in good enquiry, but the market was weak and declined. There were sales of 300

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1873.

STATE NEWS.

Mad dog in Raleigh on Wednesday.

Col. W. H. Tucker, of Raleigh, left on Thursday for the Vienna exposition.

There were 27 marriages in Wake in April.

G. W. Caldwell has "gone West" again.

Strawberries 25 cents per quart in Goldsboro.

The temperance cause is flourishing in Lenoir county.

The ectocipede has disappeared in Goldsboro.

Federal Court is in session at Newbern for the Eastern District and at Statesville for the Western.

W. S. Pearson, of Burke, has been commissioned, by the President, Consul at Palermo, the capital of Sicily.

The Wilson Plaindealer says: The Rev. F. H. Wood organized a body of Good Templars at Joyner's Depot, on Friday last. Twenty-one members were installed. Jonas W. Crowell was elected W. C. T.

The Greensboro Patriot says: The cold snap of Friday night was severe enough to injure the fruit very much. It is said by some old farmers to be the hardest freeze for the season within their recollection.

Elder Howell writes the Raleigh Era from Granville county that "Piney Grove Missionary Baptist Church was organized September 8th, 1872, with thirty-three members, and now has sixty-eight, and the Church is in a prosperous condition."

The Wilson Plaindealer says: The steam saw mill of Mr. Peter Eastman about eight miles from here in Old Fields township, was destroyed by fire last week. There was a cotton gin attached to the mill also destroyed.—Loss about $2,000. No insurance.

The Winston Sentinel says: We learn that a gentleman from Philadelphia intends to erect this season in our town a large fruit drying establishment on the Aiden process, which will furnish a ready sale, at remunerative prices to our citizens, of their green fruit.

A special to the Raleigh News, dated Salisbury, May 1st, says: At a meeting of the Directors of the North Carolina Railroad to-day, Col. Thomas M. Holt, of Alamance, was elected President of the Company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Wm. A. Smith.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: We learn that a colored boy named Aaron Cogdell, aged about 16 years, was drowned in a canal on Haywood W. McKinnie's plantation, in Brogden township, on the 25th inst. He was subject to fits, and being taken with one while fishing, fell into the water.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Two colored ladies on yesterday caused John Gatling, Esq., to enter into bond *to keep the peace towards their cows.* The cows have been depredating upon Mr. Gatling's lands near the Rock Quarry—he has threatened them, we suppose—and hence the bond.

The Raleigh News says: We learn that a gin house, together with a number of bales of cotton, upon the farm of Col. Walter Clark, in Scotland Neck, Halifax county, was destroyed by fire on Monday night, occasioning a loss of some $2,000. It is thought that some thieves first entered the gin house and then set fire to the building.

The Greensboro Patriot says: We saw on Wednesday last 10 large sized and perfectly shaped eggs which had been taken from a hen just killed. The shell was soft, not quite matured. Where this hen, which was rather small, found room for all these to lay eggs is a question. But they were stowed away in her somewhere.

The Battleboro' Advance says: A little colored girl, five years old, was badly burned on the farm of Col. Rowland last Saturday. The attention of the mother, who was out at the time, was attracted by the child screaming and she reached the house just in time to save her life. At last accounts the sufferings of the child were excruciating, and her condition very precarious.

The Wilson Plaindealer says: The track, we understand, is being laid at the new town this side of Joyner's, but the people at Joyner's are taking it quite easy, and don't think of deserting the place. They will probably have their goods hauled a mile rather than desert their property at Joyner's. If they stick up in the matter they may not get the best of the railroad authorities.

The Goldsboro' Messenger says: A new Guano Manufacturing Company is to be opened in this State. All the stock is to be owned in North Carolina, and to consist of two hundred shares of $1,000 each. Col. Wm. R. Griffith, of Baltimore, is at the head of this enterprise. Our townsmen, Hon. W. P. Dortch and John H. Powell, Esq., are among the stockholders.

A destructive fire is reported at Statesburg, Wilson county, on the night of the 27th. The stores of Joseph Peacock, Dr. Ward and Moye, and several others, were burned together with most of their contents. The entire block was consumed. We learn that Mr. Peacock was insured, but for what amount we know not, and did not hear whether any of the remaining property was insured.

The Kinston Gazette says: We saw on exhibition here last Monday, a cotton planter, the invention of two young men of this county, named Nobles and Koonce, which is entirely different from anything of the kind we ever saw, and which, for practicability we think superior to any ever brought before the public.

With this planter and Dr. Bagby's plow for siding and chopping cotton, the scarcity of labor will be but little felt by our farmers.

The Newbern Times says: We learn from Mr. B. Perry, agent of the Underwriters, that the Spanish barque Lorenzo Valerios, Captain Antonio Vorfees, from Bull River, S. C., bound for London, sprung a leak on the morning of the 30th ult., and was beached near Cedar Inlet, about 20 miles north of Beaufort harbor, and within 10 miles of Cape Lookout Light House. When run ashore, the Valerios had about three feet of water in her hold. The cargo consisted of phosphates. We did not learn what amount of damage was sustained.

The Raleigh News says: Messrs. Gulley & Green are making arrangements for the commencement of a new enterprise in this city. They are having enclosed, with a substantial 7½ foot fence, an eleven acre lot in the southeastern portion of the city, for the purpose of establishing a "chicken ranch," and will at once place therein more than 1,000 hens, with a view of supplying in part the egg-market of the city. They will invest some $2,000 in this enterprise.

The Raleigh News says: Doc Holland, a colored man, being very ill at his residence on East Lenoir street, near the Central Depot, sent for his brother, King Holland, and his wife to attend his death-bed. When near the city limits the horse became frightened and ran off with the buggy that contained King and his wife. Both were thrown out, and King escaped with only a slight injury. His wife, Martha Holland, was fatally injured and taken to the house of her dying brother.—Both died within a few minutes of each other, and were buried together yesterday.

The Salem Press says: On Friday and Saturday morning last, the weather was very cold and frosty, for the season, destroying vegetables in the gardens, and we fear the prospect for the fruit crop has been materially affected. In low places the destruction seems to have been general, but on ridges, we are pleased to learn, the damage has not been so great, in some sections, apparently not much injured.

The wheat crop in this section has improved considerably, but the harvest will be late, subjecting the crop to various diseases.

The Rocky Mount Mail says: Several destructive fires have visited Wilson county within the past few days. One in Stantonsburg on Tuesday night, the 24th ult., burning a store house, office, kitchen, gin house and screw belonging to G. W. Stanton, Esq., together with the goods in the store, belonging to Messrs. Peacock & Privett. The amount of loss not covered by insurance was about $2,500. Also on the same night, in Old Fields township, the saw and grist mill and gin house belonging to Mr. Peter Eatman. His loss is about $1,500—no insurance. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Greensboro Patriot says: We saw the other day, at Mr. Yates' store, a native of Texas, a strange looking little critter, what they called a horned frog out there. It was sent by mail in company with the car cut a "Jackass" rabbit, which car would do credit to a boss mule. If the frog arrived all right and a kickin'. The car was dead. This critter (the frog) not only has horns on his head, but is clothed in a complete armor of little horns and flanked on both sides with a row of these bony thorns, a perfect defence against being eaten by any beast not supplied with an iron-plated mouth. What especial use they find for such concerns down in Texas we don't know. Well waner they don't sit on them.

The Newbern Times says: Messrs. Mason, Holton and C. K. Green, arrived in this city on Tuesday evening, and together with Mr. H. W. Webber who arrived on Friday last, were engaged yesterday in preparing the necessary boxes for receiving the shad ova, which are to be anchored in the stream near Goose Island, where it is proposed to put in a few hundred thousand young shad. It is calculated that about ninety-five per cent of the ova will hatch. We are informed that as the season is so nearly ended it is not expected the result will be as satisfactory as if the work had been commenced at an earlier period; but it is presumed under the circumstances that this experiment will prove satisfactory to our people.

The Salem Press says: Jonesville, in Yadkin county, is a pleasant little village among the hills of the Yadkin River, near the Surry line, with a small trade at present. On the opposite side of the river is Elkin in Surry county, pleasantly situated at the junction of Elkin Creek with the Yadkin River, and enjoys quite a respectable mountain trade. The Elkin Cotton Mills are well known, running some 800 spindles, turning out some forty bunches of cotton per day; and the weaving department some 500 yards of cloth daily. The bridge across the Yadkin at this point is a good, substantial structure, with a span of 215 feet, and granite abutments; full length of bridge about 225 feet. The surrounding section of country is susceptible of improvement, and could, with a little more energy and enterprise, be made a flourishing agricultural region.

The Tarboro Southerner says: Some months ago we published in the Southerner a rencounter in Raleigh, between the Mahson brothers, one of Wilmington and the other of this place, and R. M. Johnson, all colored. The full facts were given at the time. The assault made upon Johnson was very violent and the wounds inflicted very severe. Johnson was, it appears, taken unawares and suffered at the hands of two men, the result of his carelessness mainly, a fractured skull and loss of blood.

But it was ill wind that blew us no good, and the hard of Johnson blew the Wilmington Mahsons to this town. Johnson was discovered on the street on Monday last, and the fact soon noised in the most appreciative style, but mutual friend grabbed all around and hostilities was done. Johnson was afterwards arrested and carried before Justice Sidbe, who fined him $50 and saddled him give bond of $500 to keep the peace.

Thoughts for the Month.

The work for the present month will tax all the judgment, all the skill, and all the energy of the farmer. The seeds of the summer crops depend very largely upon the manner in which work is performed. Well and promptly done, the battle will be won; poorly and slowly done, the fight, hard and heavy, will be prolonged through the summer. Cotton planting being finished, the next thing which claims attention is the first working of

CORN.

We are partial to the old fashioned way of running round corn, at its first working, with a cultivator or very near a hoe-tongue, and breaking out the middles with long scooters, if the ground is hard or has not been previously well broken, or with long shovels if in good condition. Put in good condition corn, it is not apt to become hard and run to ground again the present season, and the subsequent workings may be given with speed, cultivator or harrow. The cultivator is well adapted to running near the corn, because it throws little dirt to it, at the same time that it stirs the ground well, and leaves very little work to be done by the hoe. It is injurious to corn to throw much dirt to it during its early stages of growth. It hilled up, it should be done just before the spur roots begin to form.

PLANTING BOTTOM LANDS IN CORN.

Much of our branch, creek and river bottoms are too wet to plant before the 10th or 15th of May. Where this arises from inability to obtain adequate fall to secure good drainage—it is excusable, but not otherwise. Surely upon land as productive and valuable as valley lands, one can afford to underdrain thoroughly where it is practicable. Properly drained, corn can be planted in them as early as on uplands. Those not dry enough to plant before May are liable to be too wet at times through the whole Summer. It is best, therefore, to bed up all such and plant upon a bed. After bedding up, run a light harrow on the top of the beds to clear them off, and plant shallow, that the corn may come up quickly and grow off rapidly.

Where lands such as we have been speaking of have been uncultivated for some years they are apt to break up in clods. To prevent this, plough them the first time with a short, sharp shovel and with a suitable plough run deeper the second time. Or if free of obstructions, they may be turned over deeply at first with a two-horse plough. A good dressing of this with a smoother or harrow will bring it into fair condition. Where it is to be bedded, however, we prefer the first mode.

FIRST WORKING OF COTTON.

By the time the corn is disposed of, cotton will need its first working. To avoid "getting behind" it is very important that these first workings should be begun as early and pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Not a moment's time should be lost. Just as soon as the cotton is up, the ground on each side of it should be *lightly* scraped off, either with scraper, sweeps or harrow. Something that can run very near the cotton, kill incipient weeds and grass, break the crust, &c., and yet not cover up the cotton. The dirt scraped off being thrown in the middle will cover up the young grass there and leave everything clean but the narrow strips where the cotton stands. Follow now with hoes and chop out *lightly* and *rapidly*. The bringing down to a *final stand* had better be left for the next working.

"Opinion is much divided as to what constitutes a "stand." It must necessarily vary with soil and climate, and ought to vary with width of rows—the wider the rows the thicker the stalks should stand in the drill, other things being equal. Wherever the nature of the land (as bottom lands) produces dense, luxuriant growth, greater distance must be given to admit air and light and prevent rotting of the bolls. Mr. Samuel Barnett, the worthy Secretary of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, after quite an extended investigat on of the point in question, came to the conclusion that the *nature of the land* decided whether it was best to leave one or three stalks in a hill—and that the matter had to be tested by each one for himself on his own farm—no general rule on the subject could be laid down. It is altogether probable that besides the nature of the land, the length or shortness of the season would have a controlling influence. Mr. Barnett's observations were made principally in the middle portions of the "Cotton belt."

DRILLED CORN AND MILLET.

If not already done, the first part of the present month is an excellent time to plant these excellent crops. Drilled corn planted on uplands late in the summer, is apt to fail. For both corn and millet the ground should be *excessively rich* and *thoroughly pulverized*. Sow both in drills and three feet apart. It will take about three bushels of corn to sow an acre. A half bushel of millet seed will be enough. Plough them with Sweep or Cultivator when young, they will soon shade the ground enough to suppress all other growth. One who has never tried it, has no idea of the amount of forage which can thus be raised.

SWEET POTATOES.

Sweep over occasionally the land intended for Slips, to keep down grass and weeds and to prevent the land from drying off too rapidly. Grout the roots of the slips as they are pulled up, with a thick mush of cow dung and clay, drop them along the top of the bed and with a "shinny" stick press them in the ground. It can be done very rapidly with great saving to the back.

Set out in cloudy weather or late in the afternoon. If the weather is very dry give a little water to each plant and when it has soaked in the earth, draw dry dirt over to prevent breaking. We never wait for rain if the slips are ready.

PEAS.

In the latter part of this month a crop of Speckled or Whippoorwill peas may be planted. They will mature in time to be gathered before cotton picking begins. No crop is more underrated amongst us than the pea crop. It will grow on poor land and will improve it; requires less cultivation than anything we grow except the small grains and is excelled by nothing as stock feed.

We hope all of our readers will arrange to put their stubble land in peas as soon as the small grain is taken off. It is a matter of vast importance to the South the present year, to raise all the provisions it can. We are apprehensive of more disaster to our farming interests this year than any but one since the war. A large provision crop can avert the danger which threaten to engulph us. With a short provision crop and a failure of the cotton crop or an enormous large one, with *two* prices, what will become of us?

A Good Joke on Robeson.

Mr. Robeson is just now acting Secretary of War, in the absence of Gen. Belknap, as well as Secretary of the Navy. That confusion might arise from one man undertaking to run two such departments is quite probable, hence, a funny story, connected in some way with the expenses of the double secretary. It was thus: A United States ship of war was laying off Pensacola awaiting the arrival of twenty marines to complete her complement. Several days slipped by, and the marines did not appear. Finally the commander, who was waxing impatient, received word that the marines were coming, and soon there appeared on the beach twenty cavalrymen, with their saddles on their backs and their boots dangling by their sides. When accosted by the officers of the ship did not know. The commander telegraphed the Secretary of the Navy on the subject, and that official having instituted inquiries discovered that twenty marines had reported for service, well, a cavalry regiment at Omaha, the orders had got mixed, the marines were intended for Florida, of course, and the cavalry for Omaha.—*Washington Correspondent of Atlanta Constitution.*

Farmers' Granges in Georgia.

The formation of a number of these associations in Georgia has been announced through the public press. We understand their object to be the adoption of the associated plan of procuring cheaper supplies for the members, also the discussion of matters of interest to the great industry in which they are engaged. If there is any political or other object aimed at, we have seen no allusion to it, nor do we believe that anything of the kind is contemplated.

A sufficient number of local Granges having been established and sending delegates as representatives, a State Grange was formed at Augusta on Wednesday last. The number of county Granges represented was sixteen.

The Grange adjourned to meet in the city of Macon the first night of the approaching Georgia State Fair.

The State Grange, before adjourning, returned thanks to Colonel Aiken for his able address and for his distinguished services, which were indispensible in the organization of the State Grange.

Another Grand Southern Canal Project.

Another grand canal route is just now being discussed by commercial men in the South. It is to extend from the Rio Grande to the Atlantic; the eastern terminus to be established on the coast of Florida, accessible to railroads running from Savannah. A competent engineer has, for some time, been examining the route, of which he has prepared maps, profiles, etc., showing its practicability, all of which will be laid before the convention of Governors to be held at Atlanta, Georgia, the 20th of May. It is proposed to open and establish an inland route, making available all the great estuaries which fringe the Southern coast, thus securing inland navigation protected from storms and seas. It is estimated that the entire route will not require an actual canal of more than one hundred and twenty miles, and this will be in sections. The route will be across the Mississippi River at New Orleans, passing thence along the extreme Southern gulf coast into Florida. The Senate Committee on Inland Transportation has been invited and will probably attend the Atlanta convention, when this new canal project, as well as that of the Great Western Canal, to unite the Tennessee River with the Atlantic, near Savannah, Ga., will be fully discussed.

A son of the Rev. Al. Thomas, recently killed by the Modocs, cringes the right spirit when he says: "The Indians are what they are, I believe, because the whites with whom they are in contact have been what they have been. We are to blame. Not the poor Modocs, but the rapacious, lawless, perfidious whites are guilty of his blood. But for the men who have been permitted to rob and ill-treat the Indians, to madden them with whiskey, and to drive them from their reservations, the recent murders would not have been committed. The perfidy of the whites begets perfidy on the part of the red men."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE CHARLESTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE BOND SUITS.

THE TAX PAYERS SHOULD BE REPRESENTED.

GREENVILLE & COLUMBIA R. R.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

CHARLESTON, May 1—Noon.—The Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution declaring it due to the credit and good faith of the people and to the holders of unquestionably valid bonds that the tax payers be represented in the bond suits. A committee was appointed to procure counsel and carry out the resolution.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 1—Night.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Greenville & Columbia R. R., was held to-day. The reports of the President and Superintendent were satisfactory to the stockholders. President Magrath was unanimously re-elected and the vacancies filled in the Board of Directors.

CUBA.

O'KELLEY IN HIS PRISON.

INTERFERENCE OF A BRITISH OFFICER.

IMPRESSION IN REGARD TO IT.

THE GRAND BEAR SCHEME OF THE SPANISH BANK A FAILURE.

NO LONGER ANY FEARS FOR THE HEAVY SUGAR HOUSES.

HAVANA, May 3—Noon.—The commander of the British gunboat Plower has demanded the removal of O'Kelley to Havana for trial and an immediate change from his present unhealthy place of confinement and other measures for mitigation of his imprisonment. The impression here is that the interference of the British commanders will only complicate matters without benefitting O'Kelley.

HAVANA, May 3—Night.—The Spanish Bank is unable to supply the demand for exchange. The grand bear scheme of the bank has failed and exchange is rapidly rising. The merchants consider the crisis over.

There are no longer any fears that some of the heavy sugar houses will be compelled to suspend, although some of them will lose heavily.

THE GREAT WEST.

THE CALIFORNIA MINE DECISION.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE WOUNDED LAWYERS.

PIACHE, May 3—Noon.—The excitement over the mine decision is unabated. A number of street fights occurred to-day. The man named Welch, wounded in the fight yesterday, died to-day.

CANADA.

ANOTHER RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT

A LARGE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS INJURED.

THE REMAINS OF BISHOP McILVAINE.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES.

THE COOPERS GAIN CONGRESSIONS.

A SUSTAINING VOTE FOR THE MINISTRY.

MONTREAL, May 3—Noon—Three rear cars of a train on the Grand Trunk Railroad were thrown down a thirty foot bank. Cause—spread of rails. Thirty-two injured persons were brought here. The others were left at Hamilton. Some fighting bullies were hurt. Most of the passengers were Americans.

NEW YORK, May 3—Night. The remains of Bishop McIlvaine will be removed from the steamship City of Baltimore to-morrow, when they will be conveyed to St. Paul's Church, where impressive ceremonies will be held and the funeral sermon preached by the Bishop of New York, after which the body will be conveyed to Cincinnati by a committee appointed by the Diocese of Ohio.

At a meeting of the New York Associated Press to-day, resolutions were passed regretting the loss by death of James Brooks.

The number of deaths in this city for the week amounted to 500.

The coopers' strike closed to-day by the employers agreeing not to use over more barrels made at Portland or Bath, Me.

The failure of N. H. Gilbert, a heavy ten merchant, is announced.

The steamships Celtic and City of Paris took out $5,000.

OTTAWA, May 3—Night.—In the motion inquiring the want of confidence on the Intercolonial Railway matters, the Ministry was sustained by twenty-five majority.

DIED.

At half-past 4 a. m., on the 2nd instant at the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. H. Kelly, Esq., Mrs. SARAH L. CONSTANT, in the 84th year of her age.

SPECIAL.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world. Perfectly Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. No disappointment. No Ridiculous Tints or Unpleasant Odor. The genuine Dr. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not Stain the Skin, but Leaves the Hair Clean, Soft and Beautiful. The only Safe and Perfect Dye. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 Bond Street, New York.

april 24, 1872. 17-4-eod-6wdy

Molasses and Flour.

150 HDS. CUBA MOLASSES.
200 Hhds. and Tcs. S. H. Molasses.
400 Bbls. S. H. Molasses.
700 Bbls. Golden Fleece Syrup.
15 Bbls. N. O. Syrup.
1000 Bbls. Flour.
For sale by
F. W. KERCHNER.
may 4 107

Hay---Hay.

800 BALES PRIME HAY.
For sale by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.
may 5 107

Spirit Casks.

600 SELECTED SECOND HAND CASKS.
For sale by
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON
may 5 107

CHATTEL MORTGAGES
For sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE

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